

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.]

## OUR COLONIAL EMPIRE.

THE discovery of gold in Australia has had the effect, among many others as remarkable, of directing public attention to the splendour and grandeur of our Colonial Empire. The great tide of emigration from our shores formerly flowed with a rapid and strong current towards the United States of America; for the people of England, as a mass, scarcely thought of our Colonies at all. To the Canadas, to Australia, to New Zealand, to the Cape of Good Hope, the annual emigration was a mere dribble, compared with the full stream that poured yearly to New York. When our Colonies were mentioned in Parliament, it was either in a tone of complaint or indignation against the Colonial Office, that persisted in misgoverning them, or with an impatient depreciation of demands thought to be unreasonable, which were made on the part of the colonists. But the mighty power of gold has operated a great change in the public feeling in this respect. The mind of the nation has been awakened to the full consciousness and appreciation of the fact, that our Colonies are not alone magnificent in extent and resources, but that they have been grossly neglected by the people, as well as by our rulers; and that in the times in which we live, while other nations are making such rapid advances towards an equality with us in all the arts that extend and maintain the power of States and Governments, it is not wise on the part of Great Britain to suffer those splendid possessions to be alienated, either by misgovernment or by neglect. We remember, at last, that we have a duty to ourselves to perform, as well as towards them—and that this double duty demands a closer and more cordial intercourse between ourselves and those trans-oceanic regions, where our language is spoken, and where our children live, than we have yet found it convenient to establish.

Australia, that has long had cause of complaint, has for the present forgotten most of her grievances, in gratulations over the

abundant wealth that has recently been dug out of her streams and mountains. Her great want is men. She suffers one engrossing misery—the insufficiency of human hands to turn her resources to account, and prevent her real and tangible wealth—better than gold, and of which gold is purely the symbol—from being lost to herself and the world by the too great prevalence of the auro-mania among her scanty population. But Australia, though for the moment she has forgotten her old sources of complaint, will, sooner or later, remember and insist upon them again; and, with such treasures in her hands, she will not, in future, suffer herself to remonstrate as vainly as she has formerly done against the injustice which she must suffer under a system by which an official in Downing-street, often entirely ignorant even of the very geography of the Colony, is permitted to control her affairs. A Colonial Minister without knowledge, and with the distance of half the circumference of the globe between him and the subordinates to whom he transmits his orders, though he may have the best intentions, cannot fail to make grievous mistakes. The Canadas, though at present tranquil, are not so warmly attached to the Downing-street system as to be such firm friends of the British connexion as it is desirable they should be. These noble provinces, with the contiguous North American colonies which still acknowledge their allegiance to the British crown, are possessions which ought to be a source of strength and pride to their mother country. They cover a large extent of the American continent; they are favourably situated for trade and commerce as well as for agriculture, and, doubtless, possess mineral wealth as yet undiscovered which may make them quite as valuable as Australia. While midway, as it were, between the Canadas in the Northern and Australia in the Southern Ocean, we have the Cape of Good Hope—a colony which any leading power in Europe would be glad to take off our hands, even with all the expense and annoyance of the Kaffir war with which to debit the ad-

vantage of the transaction. India, that possession more magnificent than either, can scarcely be called a colony, but it is indubitably one of the most valuable portions of our wide empire. Were we unfortunately to lose it, the day of our glory would be at an end, and the sun of our greatness would have set for ever.

But though all these great possessions—each of them large and rich enough to constitute of itself, either now or at no remote period, a powerful empire—are situated at a distance from the little island of Great Britain which renders their government from the central point of London a matter of difficulty, the progress of science is such as virtually to bring them as near to us as John O'Groat's house was two centuries ago.

Time and space in 1852 are very different, as regards the power of man to make them subservient to his purposes, from what they were in 1652. When we shall be able to communicate with Australia in a month, with the Cape in a week, with India and with the Canadas by electric telegraph in a forenoon, our relationship towards those colonies and possessions must be more intimate than at present. And if we do not succeed in governing them more to their own satisfaction than we have hitherto done, it is likely that one by one they will imitate the example set by the United States of America, and declare themselves independent. With independence may come rivalry; with rivalry, that worst of all evils, war between nations of the same stock, language, and religion. In such a war, or series of wars, we might be defeated with shame; but we could scarcely conquer with glory.

It may be considered that, in speculating on such remote contingencies, we are endeavouring to look too far into the future; but it should be remembered that the present times differ from all others in recorded history, and that it is never too soon to guard against probable evils. Had we been a wiser nation and a wiser Government seventy years ago, the Queen of Great Britain might now have been Queen of North America, and Victoria the



GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—THE ROAD TO MOUNT ALEXANDER GOLD FIELDS, THROUGH THE BLACK FOREST, PROVINCE OF VICTORIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



First might have held her court in New York as well as in London. It is, therefore, possible that the day will come when it will be found for the interest of the people in this small island to consider all these and our other colonies as integral parts of our empire, and thus prevent the dissatisfaction which among men of English birth and ideas will always exist, when there is taxation without representation. Had America possessed the right of sending even so few as half-a-dozen—or, perhaps, two—members to the British Parliament, it is probable that she would have remained firm in her attachment and loyalty to the British Crown. All our Colonies now are, and ever have been, more or less discontented. We do not see why Australia, the Canadas, the Cape, and India should not transact their own local affairs with as much freedom as York, or Edinburgh, or Middlesex, but for all imperial and national purposes be as strictly integral portions of the United Kingdom as Kent or Wales. The Isle of Man and Canada are both separated from England by a sea, but seas are no longer such formidable barriers as they used to be before the days of steam and electricity. If it now take eight or ten days to reach America, it took as long in the days of Charles I. to go from London to Edinburgh; and, knowing of no insuperable objection in point of theory, we do not see why, on the mere pretext of distance, Canada and Australia should not now send members to the British Parliament for imperial purposes, as Caithness or Sutherlandshire did a century and a half ago. The United States, that are now running us so hard in the rivalry of greatness, possess but one real advantage over this country—space. But even in that advantage we might, if we pleased, not merely rival, but surpass them, by the simple process suggested by their own demands at an early period of the American Revolution. The admission to the British Parliament of members for Australia, the Canadas, and all our Colonies, is no extravagant idea. In the opinion of some of the wisest statesmen of America, as well as of Great Britain, a concession like this would have deprived the world of the necessity for a Washington, and made England and her great and growing competitor as identical or united in government as they are in language. And in 1852 Australia is not really so remote from London, in point of time, as New York was in 1782. Such a union of the Colonies with the parent state, if operated now, would consolidate the British empire, and prevent its future disintegration. It would prove no revolutionary theory, but a conservative act; and although the time is not ripe for its consummation, the discussion of the subject is not without interest. It is good occasionally to look beyond the narrow boundaries of the present; and, although not in the secrets of Mr. Disraeli, and unable to say whether such a project has ever entered his mind, or is shadowed forth in the third of the seven great points which he says are to be decided at the approaching general election, "Whether our colonial empire shall be confirmed and maintained," we must say that the possibility of the consummation we have hinted at seems to us, in the words of that eminent person, "to loom in the future."

### GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—THE ROAD TO THE MOUNT ALEXANDER DIGGINGS.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent at Melbourne with the Sketch engraved upon the preceding page: showing the road to the newly-discovered Mount Alexander Gold Fields, through the Black Forest; whither, we learn, the Government of South Australia are about to open a more direct road, in order to bring the gold thence under escort to Adelaide.

The following extract from a letter dated Sydney, Feb. 4, relates to this field:—"There is nothing very new here except that the favourite digging at present is in the neighbouring colony of Victoria, at a place called Mount Alexander (Mitchell's original name being Mount Byng, under which name you will find it in the maps). There the gold is turned up by tons."

A letter from Hobart Town, dated Jan. 30, states:—"Mount Alexander is the centre where Van Diemen's Land men assemble, and their labour is paid in gold of their own finding. I give you a fair example:—Five gentlemen formed a party to the diggings, and after five days' work divided £1500. A young clerk in a lawyer's office here raised £400 in three weeks. One very poor man, whose family I knew to be in a state of beggary, went hence two months ago, and has just returned with £1000. There is no mistake about the gold fields, and the abundance of their produce. Nothing else is talked of here; it is all, 'Go, go!'"

### THE DANISH SUCCESSION.

The treaty between her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Prince President of the French Republic, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of all the Russias, and the King of Sweden and Norway, on the one part, and the King of Denmark on the other part, relative to the succession to the Crown of Denmark, which was signed at the Foreign-office in London on the 8th of May, was ratified on Saturday at a meeting of the plenipotentiaries of the above-named Sovereigns, held at the Foreign-office. Owing to the absence of the Emperor of Russia from St. Petersburg, the ratifications on the part of that Power have not yet arrived.

The following is the text of the several articles:—

Art. 1. After having taken into serious consideration the interests of his monarchy, his Majesty the King of Denmark, with the assent of his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince, and his nearest of kin called to the succession by the Royal law of Denmark, as well as in concert with his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, chief of the elder branch of the house of Holstein-Gottorp, having declared his desire to regulate the order of succession to the States in such a manner as that in default of male issue in the direct line of Frederick III. of Denmark, his crown may be transmitted to his Highness the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the descendants springing from the marriage of that Prince with her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, born Princess of Hesse, in the order of primogeniture from male to male; the high contracting parties appreciating the wisdom of the views which have determined the adoption of this combination, bind themselves by a common agreement, whenever the eventuality contemplated may arise, to recognise in his Highness the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and his descendants male, springing in direct line from his marriage with the said Princess, the right to succeed to all (à la totalité) the States actually united under the sceptre of his Majesty the King of Denmark.

Art. 2. The high contracting parties, recognising the principle of the integrity of the Danish monarchy as permanent, bind themselves to take into consideration such ulterior overtures as his Majesty may think it proper to make them, if (which God forbid) the extinction of the heirs male, in the direct line, of his Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, by his marriage with the Princess Louisa, should become imminent.

Art. 3. It is expressly understood that the rights and reciprocal obligations of his Majesty the King of Denmark and of the Germanic Confederation, concerning the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, rights and obligations established by the Federal Act of 1815, and by the existing federal law, shall not be altered by the present treaty.

Art. 4. The high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right of bringing the present treaty to the knowledge of other Powers, by inviting them to accede to it.

Art. 5. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within the space of six weeks, or sooner, if possible. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and affixed their seals to it.

Done at London, May 8th, in the year of grace 1852.

MALMESSBURY.	BRUNNOW.
KOBECK.	REHAUSEN.
A. WALEWSKI.	BILLE.
BUNSEN.	

**LAUNCH OF THE CUNARD STEAM-LINER "ARABIA."**—There was launched, on Wednesday afternoon, from the building-yard of Messrs. R. Steele and Co., Greenock, the *Arabia*, the largest of the magnificent line of steamers belonging to the British and North American Steam Navigation Company. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length, including outwater, 312 feet 4 inches; length, excluding outwater, 297 feet 10 inches; keel and fore-rake, 285 feet; breadth between the paddle-boxes, 40 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 27 feet 7 inches; length of keel, 277 feet; breadth of paddle-boxes, 66 feet 6 inches; tonnage, new measurement, 2402 tons. The engines are of the side-lever class, to be supplied by Mr. Robert Napier, of Glasgow. They will be of 850-horse power, but are expected to work up to 1000. It is understood that the building and fitting up of this ship will not cost less than £110,000.

The proprietors of the Cunard line of mail steamers, which communicate between Liverpool and New York, are about to establish a line of steamers of the first class to Panama, with a view to acting in concert with another line of steamers which is to ply across the Pacific to Sydney, in Australia. A fine sloop, weighing 46 lb., was, a few days ago, taken at Oldbury, near Epsombury.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

The question of the confiscation of the Orleans property may now be considered as set at rest. The decision of the Council of State (which we noticed in our late edition last week) has been given on the *confit* raised, on the 28th of April last, by the Prefect of the Seine, on the subject of the confiscation decree of the 22d of January. In their decision, the Council of State have adopted the "conclusions" of M. Maigne, the Government commissioner, and have confirmed the "conflict" in so far as it deprived the judicial tribunals of the power of entertaining demands for discussing the legality of the said decree, or for determining the sense, or regulating the execution thereof, with respect to the Princes of the Orleans family; and they have annulled the part of the "conflict" which would remove from the civil jurisdiction the examination of questions that might arise relative to the private property which they hold in virtue of hereditary right. The President of the Republic having given his approbation to the judgment by attaching to it the formula "*Bien jugé*" and his signature, and the decision of the Council of State being sovereign, the matter may now be considered as finally settled.

Another conflict of a very different character has arisen in a quarter where such a disagreement with "the powers that be" was least expected, viz. the *Corps Legislatif*; and the subject of it is the excessive expenditure of the national finances of the present Government, as exhibited in the Budget for 1853, which the Government lately submitted to the consideration of the Legislative Body.

The Budget having been in due form referred to a committee of the Chamber, M. Chasseloup-Laubat, who was appointed by the committee to draw up a report on the subject, produced a document so condemnatory of the extravagant outlay of the Government of the Prince President, and his conclusions and recommendations were so strenuously maintained by the Legislative Body in opposition to the Council of State, that Louis Napoleon thought fit to intervene personally in the affair, and to show his displeasure at the unlooked-for spirit of independence and opposition evinced by the Legislative Body in thus coming into collision with the Executive on so vital a point as the finances. He accordingly caused a communication to be conveyed through the Minister of State to the President of the Legislative Body, intimating that the Committee on the Budget, in continuing to reject, by their amendments, certain articles of the Budget, after those amendments had been disallowed by the Council of State, had taken an unconstitutional course.

This message, which brought Louis Napoleon personally into direct collision with the Legislative Body, was presented in that assembly on Tuesday, towards the close of the discussion on the question, at the whole of which discussion Louis Napoleon himself was present in one of the side galleries. The committee, nevertheless, maintained that its decisions and conclusions were sound and just; and in consequence of this insubordination it is surmised that Louis Napoleon will dissolve the body, in the hope of a new election resulting in a more obsequious assembly.

The decision of the Council of State is the one which will stand. The differences between the two bodies consisted, in effect, in this—that the Budget committee of the Legislative Body, while ready to allow the increase of salary to different functionaries, yet proposed savings to the extent of about 28 millions, of which 10 millions were for reduced army expenditure; whereas the Council of State rejected all proposals of the kind. All that the Council of State would admit with regard to reduction was a diminution of the credits for the Cherbourg and the Cete Railways of about 7,000,000*fr.*, with some other matters, which, however, would allow for general services only a reduction of 1,635,000*fr.* The committee also raised objections to the new Police Ministry, as calculated to clash with other administrations, and finally persisted in recommending, contrary to the Council of State, a series of reductions, of which the most serious is the suppression of 800,000*fr.* for secret service money demanded by the police.

A statue of the Prince President, of a larger size than those which have been hitherto placed in the public markets, was inaugurated, on Monday, in the Marché St. Germain, with great ceremony. The statue in question is cut in fine Tonnerre stone, and is 1 metre 30 cent. in height. The local authorities, with the clergy and a detachment of the National Guard, and a military band, were present. A grand ball was given in the evening, for the benefit of the poor.

The Count de Chambord, it is said, has written another letter, dated the 10th instant, in which he again insists that his political friends will refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the Prince President.

Several newspapers having lately relaxed in appending the signatures of the writers to the articles inserted, have received an official intimation that a continuance of such conduct will expose those journals to the penalties fixed by the law upon that subject.

The provincial journals continue to give details of considerable damage caused by the overflowing of the rivers. Several bridges have been washed away, and at Saint-Leger-de-Peyre, eighteen houses were thrown down.

The *Moniteur* (Government gazette) announced on Saturday last that from the 1st of July it is about to reduce its price to 40*fr.* per annum. The present price is 112*fr.* This will be a serious blow to the press, and especially to the Government journals. It is said that the *Moniteur* will shortly be printed at the Palais Royal. The chief editor, M. Grun, will be placed under the immediate control of three State functionaries, who are to see that no writer shall be engaged for that journal but who is favourable to the existing Government.

Viscount Edward Walsh, the proprietor of the old *château* of Chaumont, on the Rhone, is now restoring the *château*, upon which he proposes to lay out as much as 150,000*fr.* The Minister of Public Works had allotted to the Viscount 22,000*fr.* in aid of the restoration, from a large fund at his disposal for the purpose of restoring historical monuments. The claim of Chaumont to be so considered consists in its having belonged to Catherine de Medicis and Diana of Poitiers. It having, however, been supposed in certain quarters that this 22,000*fr.* was the price of Viscount Walsh's adhesion to the present Government, he has written to refuse the money, and to say that he is, as ever, a staunch Legitimist.

Count d'Orsay has been appointed superintendent of the fine arts to the Elysée, with a salary of 1000*fr.* a year. The President has placed at the Count's disposal 12,000*fr.* from his private purse, to make purchases with.

M. C. Reille, a captain on the staff, has refused to take the oath, and has consequently forfeited his commission. Captain Reille has been twenty-one years in the service. He was an orderly officer to the Duke de Nemours.

A despatch from Constantine of the 18th, addressed to the Governor-General of Algeria, announces that the insurrection of the Haratas has been put down.

The first batch of convicts sent to Cayenne arrived there on the 13th ult., in the *Alhier* corvette. During their voyage they conducted themselves with great propriety, and expressed a determination, for the future, to lead a reformed life.

The Brussels *Emancipateur* of Tuesday was stopped at the French Post-office, because it contained an account of the proceedings of the Council of State.

#### CANADA.

The intelligence from Canada by this week's mail is of a disastrous character. The city of Montreal has been visited with a most destructive conflagration, which has laid in ashes a considerable number of buildings in the business part of the city. The fire commenced, at six o'clock a.m. on the 6th inst., at the corner of St. Peter and Lemoine streets, in a carpenter's shop; and a strong south-west wind prevailing, the conflagration was not subdued until the Custom-house, Old St. Andrew's Church, several exchange and railway offices, and a considerable number of other buildings, were consumed. The damage is estimated at 250,000 to 300,000*fr.* Two lives were lost in the house where the fire commenced.

#### WEST INDIES.

The latest accounts from Jamaica are dated May 29, and are of the same gloomy character which has for some time past marked the advices from this quarter. Small-pox and measles were still ravaging the lower classes at Kingston and St. Ann's.

The want of labour was still being urged, but great opposition was offered to the introduction of North American immigrants at the expense of the colony.

The popular question of retrenchment was again being agitated, and the public seemed extremely desirous to reduce the very expensive and heavy establishment of the country. The inordinate salaries paid to the public officials could not be any longer supported; and even if the British

Government should afford the colonies protection, still it would be highly necessary to curtail the enormous salaries paid to the public officers, which in round figures added together amount to no less than 2350,000*fr.* a year.

From the other islands there was no news of interest.

At Demerara the yellow fever prevailed, and was very virulent.

#### INDIA.

A telegraphic despatch of the 23d inst. from Trieste announces the arrival there of the Overland Mail, with accounts from Bombay dated May 22.

On the subject of the Burmese war there is no recent intelligence from Rangoon. Our forces still remain there until the termination of the rainy season; and should the war continue, additional troops will be sent from Bombay, Bengal, and Madras. At Bombay two European and four native regiments have been selected for this service.

From India Proper we learn from the north-west frontier, that Sir Colin Campbell has been again called forth, with considerable forces, to act against the native tribes.

In the Punjab a discovery has been made of the existence of a frightful system of Thuggee. Five hundred murderers have been found, and the names of 320 rebellious Thugs obtained: 120 are in prison, and the majority have confessed the crime.

From the Nizam's territory it is announced that his Highness is willing to liquidate his debt to the East India Company by a cession of territory.

### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**CHELSEA PENSIONERS.**—The Secretary-at-War has issued the following circular to each of the staff officers in command of the respective divisions of Chelsea pensioners:—

As employment may probably be provided during a couple of months, for some of the most active and intelligent of the pensioners who are capable of acting as instructors in infantry drill, it is requested that the same be made generally known among those under their superintendence; that about ten of this description will probably be required from each district to drill the militia, after the ensuing harvest, provided they are found qualified, and willing to volunteer for that duty on the following terms:—1. The pay to be 1*s.* 6*d.*, in addition to pension, but without distinction as to the rank of the pensioner. 2. The same allowances in regard to barracks or billets, travelling expenses, marching money, messing, &c., as in the regular army. 3. They will be provided with the usual suit of clothing of an enrolled pensioner; or, if they are already enrolled in the local force, they will be allowed the use of that clothing, but they will be expected to keep up a proper supply of necessaries at their own expense. 4. Every pensioner engaged for this duty must, in the event of his having to remove from his home during the period of his employment, leave at least sixpence a day out of his pension for the support of his wife during his absence, with threepence per day additional if he have only one child, or sixpence a day if he have two or more children. Should his pension be less than these amounts, the whole must be applied to prevent his family becoming chargeable to the parish in his absence. Before recommending these men the staff-officer must use his best endeavours to ascertain that they are capable of drilling recruits, and inform them that they will probably be inspected and examined by another officer as to their capacity in this respect before being finally approved for this duty. The pensioners recommended should not exceed forty-seven years of age, and a preference should be given to enrolled men and those who are recently discharged.

**LAUNCH OF THE "CRUIZER" WAR STEAMER.**—The launch of this vessel took place at three o'clock on Saturday last, at Deptford, in the presence of Captain R. S. Dundas, C.B., superintendent of the dockyard; Colonel Dundas, C.B.; Captain Cracroft, and a number of ladies and gentlemen connected with the naval departments. Mr. Wilcox, master shipwright, directed the launch, and Miss Portell named the vessel with the usual ceremony. The following are her dimensions. She is to be fitted with engines of 60-horse power, by Messrs. George and Sir John Rennie:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Length between perpendiculars .. .. .	110	0
Length keel for tonnage .. .. .	140	7½
Breadth extreme .. .. .	31	10½
Depth of hold .. .. .	31	8½
Depth of hold .. .. .	31	8½
Burthen in tons, old measurement .. .. .	731	87-94

Draught of water 10 feet 10½ inches aft, and 6 feet 5 inches in the forepart of the vessel. She was commenced building on the 28th April, 1851. The *Hornet*, screw steam-sloop, a sister vessel in every respect, and building in the adjoining slip, for engines of 60-horse power with screw-propeller, will now be brought forward for launching.

**SHIPS ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.**—A return has been recently printed showing the number of her Majesty's ships on the west coast of Africa, the date of their being commissioned, their complements, and the number of their guns, also the date of their being built. There are 21 vessels on the list, of which 7 are sloops, 2 brigs, 2 steam-vessels, 1 steam-ship, 1 steam-sloop, and 1 store-ship. There are, in addition, 3 vessels ordered home—2 steam-sloops and 1 steam-vessel. Out of the 24 ships 10 are commissioned in the year 1850. The whole complements of the 24 vessels numbered 2305, and the number of guns 159. The ships were built from 1831 to 1850. There was one built in 1820, and one purchased in 1806.

**LORD FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE.**—On Saturday evening the Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company, as is their hospitable custom, gave a farewell entertainment, at the London Tavern, to Lieut-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence previous to his departure to take command of the troops at Bombay. The dinner took place in the grand banquetting-room, which was decorated with unusual splendour for the occasion. The company was exceedingly numerous and distinguished, comprising the Duke of Cambridge, the ex-Rajah of Coorg, cabinet ministers, dukes, marquesses, and earls, and a long array of distinguished military officers, almost every one of whom was decorated with the knightly insignia of the Garter, the Bath, or the Thistle. Sir James Weir Hogg, chairman of the Court of Directors, presided.

**WOOLWICH ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.**—A board of general officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers assembled at the large hall of the Practical Class of Gentleman Cadets at the Royal Arsenal, at ten o'clock on Tuesday, for the purpose of examining the gentlemen cadets who had gone through a course of instruction to qualify them for commissions in the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers. Lieutenant-General Sir C. W. Pasley, K.C.B., and a number of officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, were present during the examination. Lieutenant-General Sir John F. Burgoyne, in presenting the highest prize (a regulation sword) to Mr. Ravenhill, of the Practical Class, expressed his satisfaction with the excellent report he had received of his good conduct, and made a few appropriate remarks to encourage others to follow his example. Several other prizes were awarded "For acquisitions, or great proficiency in study."

**ARMY PRIZE-MONEY.**—It appears by a Parliamentary return printed on Wednesday, that the total amount of unclaimed army prize-money, from the 18th January, 1809, to the 31st December, 1851, amounted to £1,405,555*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* Of this amount, £720,015 was paid to the claimants; £57,801 was paid for expenses incurred in executing acts; £597,739 was paid for the Royal Hospital in diminution of the annuity vote; and the balance, £30,000, was paid to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for appropriation towards the Royal Military Asylum.

**COURT-MARTIAL.**—A court-martial was held on board the *Victory*, flag-ship at Portsmouth, on Wednesday, consisting of Admiral Superintendent H. Prescott, president; Capt. Chads, H.M.S. *Excellent*; Capt. Martin, H.M.S. *Victory*; Capt. Scott, H.M.S. *Neptune*; Capt. Henderson, H.M.S. *Blenheim*; Capt. Jones, H.M.S. *Sampson*; and Capt. Giffard, H.M.S. *Dragon*. Mr. G. L. Greatham was deputy judge-advocate of the fleet, to try Lieut. Serocold, Capt. Warden, of H.M.S. *Retribution*, prosecuted; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Low, solicitor. The charge against the prisoner was, that he had, on the 17th instant, been guilty of neglect of duty, being then officer of the watch on the *Retribution*, and that when called to account for his conduct by the senior lieutenant of the ship, Lieutenant Wiles, he had accused that officer of acting "very impudently." The court was of opinion that the charge was fully proved, with the exception of the word "very" in connexion with "impudent," and adjudged the prisoner to be dismissed from H.M.S. *Retribution*, and to lose one year's rank in the Royal Navy. They also expressed their great regret at finding the misunderstanding that existed in reference to the proper position of the first lieutenants on board ship, and which misunderstanding is calculated, if it continued, to be attended with serious results to the public service.

On Saturday last a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Lieutenant-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.B., was sworn in as Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment, and second member of Council at that Presidency.

The following general officers have been placed upon the list of those receiving the unattached pay of 25*s.* per diem:—Major-General Robert C. Mansel, K.H.; Major-General Paris Bradshaw, K.H.

The war frigate *Resistance*, which formed one of Nelson's fleet at Trafalgar, but which has lately been converted into a troop-ship, arrived in the Clyde on Saturday with the 42d Highlanders on board from Halifax, N.S.

On Monday her Majesty's steamer *Arrogant*, 46, Captain Robinson (senior officer), *Dauntless*, 24, Captain Halsted; *Highflyer*, 21, Captain Watson; and the *Encounter*, 14, Captain Gordon, sailed from Spithead for a trial cruise between Portsmouth and Gibraltar. Captain Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B., Surveyor-General of the Navy, went to sea in the *Arrogant*, but will land at Plymouth.

The steamer *Pearl*, of Hartlepool, was destroyed by fire on last Saturday night when about 50 miles E.E. by N. off Yarmouth. Her crew, who had taken to the boats, were subsequently safely picked up and landed at Yarmouth. The cause of the fire is unknown.—On the 16th inst. the American barque *Sea Bird*, from Newcastle, struck upon the Skerry of Strom, St. John's Channel, Pentland Firth, where she remains a fixture. Crew saved.—The *Lady Huntley*, belonging to Maryport, from Swansea, has been lately wrecked on the bar of the South Bull, but no lives were lost.



## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

According to the *Morning Herald*, which is regarded as the organ of the present Government, Parliament will not be dissolved on the 1st of July, as had been generally supposed, but within the first eight days of the ensuing month. No particular day, however, has been fixed up to the present time.

In the House of Lords, on Saturday last, the case of Mr. Spry, who was arrested on the 15th inst., while proceeding to the House to give evidence, was heard, and an order was issued for his immediate discharge.

At no previous period in the history of the port of Liverpool, has there been so much activity displayed on both sides of the Mersey as at the present time in the emigration trade, the chief current of which has set in for Australia. Upwards of 1800 emigrants will leave Liverpool and Birkenhead for Port Phillip and Sydney in the course of next week alone.

Sunday last, being the fifteenth anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria, the Royal standard was hoisted at the different dockyards throughout the kingdom, and the usual rejoicing took place.

The present members of the order of the Legion of Honour in France consist of 70 grand crosses, 307 grand officers, 986 commanders, 4691 officers, and 36,937 chevaliers; in all 42,801 members.

The Edinburgh statue of the Duke of Wellington was inaugurated on Friday week, with much ceremony.

The metropolitan roads north of the Thames were let by auction on Friday week. Last year the tolls fetched £67,277, while this year the realised £69,167, being an excess of £1890 over the return of the previous year.

On Sunday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Edwards, a linen-draper, in Loughborough-road, Brixton, which was not extinguished until six rooms and their valuable contents were destroyed. A second linen-draper's property destroyed was that of Mr. Oakley, No. 9, Bedford-place, Commercial road East. A third extensive fire occurred at a licensed victualler's, the Fox and Hounds, Hare-street, Bethnal-green. The roof was destroyed, the upper rooms damaged, and very serious loss occasioned.

Mr. Robert Pritchard is appointed Collector of Customs at St. Helena. Mr. James Porteous is appointed a member of the Council of Jamaica.

The Exeter papers announce that Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart., M.P. for South Devonshire, is to be raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Brixham.

Lord Derby has filled the vacancy at the Irish National Education Board, caused by the death of Archbishop Murray, by the appointment of Mr. Blackburne, the Irish Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. Mr. Maguire, P.P. of Ennismacraigh parish, has been arrested this week, by an order from the Commander-in-Chief, for having married some Protestant soldiers to Roman Catholic females. The rev. gentlemen gave ball to stand his trial at the ensuing assizes for Donegal.

The Scottish Booksellers Protective Association has just been dissolved, in consequence of the opinion expressed by Lord Campbell and his two coadjutors with respect to the regulation of the London Booksellers' Association.

A schooner called the *Harewood*, of Plymouth, was wrecked a few days ago, about a mile off the coast of the village of Beer, in the south of Devon, and her crew, consisting of six men, perished. The disaster occurred in the middle of the day, and in sight of a number of people on the shore.

By a parliamentary paper just issued, it appears that the constabulary of Ireland consists of 12,331 persons, including resident magistrates, and the total charge for the same is £549,782 19s. The charge for the year ended the 31st of March last, for the Dublin metropolitan police force, was £60,580 6s. 5d. The total charge for the metropolitan police in England, of 6525 persons for one year, is £318,587 3s. 1d.

Colonel Sibthorp has obtained his annual return respecting the sums paid into the Stamp-office on insurance from fire. The duty amounted last year to a very considerable sum. The largest sum in one quarter by one office (the Sun) was £44,384. In England, farming stock, which is exempt from duty, was insured in the last quarter of 1851 to £54,935,053.

Amongst the cargo of the *Ripon*, which left Southampton a few days ago with the Overland India and China mail, was specie to the value of nearly a quarter of a million sterling, about £180,000 of which was for India.

The total number of persons who visited the Cork Exhibition during the first five days after its opening was 7360; and the number of 2s. tickets sold at the entrance, 1697.

A tailor, father of eight children, and sued for his debts, has just hanged himself at Basle, in the gateway of his creditor, to whom, by a letter found in his garments, he has bequeathed his body in payment.

Two additional lines of steamers are about to be established from Liverpool to Australia, the one by way of New York, Chagres, Panama, and the Pacific Ocean; the other by the route of the South Atlantic and the Indian Oceans. These two enterprises will form a complete line of British steam navigation round the globe.

About eighty acres of land in and near Southampton are now let to poor men of that town, to cultivate as vegetable gardens. Not more than twenty rods being let to one man, to prevent sub-letting, and none but labouring men or mechanics are allowed to be renters. The poor men cultivate potatoes, cabbages, beans, and peas on these plots after they have left their ordinary work. Although most of the land is without fence, and with public thoroughfares through it, scarcely anything has ever been known to have been stolen from it.

A further report respecting the Encumbered Estates Court was lately issued. On the 12th inst. the number of petitions in which absolute orders for sale had been made, any portion of the lands included in which remained unsold, was 931. The total estimated rental of such lands so remaining unsold is stated at £600,000.

The quantity of tea delivered last week was 620,082lb. in London, being about 40,000lb. more than at the date of the previous return.

A shopkeeper of the name of Reynolds, residing at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, obtained a verdict in the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, with £420 damages, against the Great Northern Railway Company, as compensation for the fracture of two of his wife's ribs, occasioned by an accident to the railway train on the 8th of September last.

On Monday a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Messrs. J. and W. Rider, machine-printers and stereotypers, 14, Bartholomew-close, which in a short time destroyed the frames and type in the composing-room, and greatly damaged the machinery. The firm was, however, insured.

At the meeting of the Brighton shareholders on Tuesday, the proposals of the directors, with regard to the arrangements for the reconstruction of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, were approved by a very large majority.

An influential movement, it is understood, is about to be made for the removal of the Crystal Palace to Chiswick, Battersea, or Kew, instead of Sydenham, so as to make the Thames and the old road the great holiday highway, instead of the railway.

A fine vessel called the *Dart*, which ran between London and Madeira, and which has just been lost on the coast of Africa, is the fourth vessel of the same name, and which belonged to the same party, that has been lost.

The *Liverpool Standard* says that a lady resident in that town was, on Wednesday week, delivered of two sons and a daughter, who, with their mother, are as well as can be expected.

In the year 1850, 320,560 cwt. of foreign and colonial butter, and 3,778,435 qrs. of wheat, paid duty in the United Kingdom. The duty paid upon butter amounted to £158,370, and that upon wheat to £189,170.

During the brief space of about a fortnight 1300 English visitors have crossed from Holyhead to Kingstown, near Dublin, by the splendid express boats of the Chester and Holyhead Company. The two mail boats have also brought over large numbers within the same period. About 300 tourist tickets have been issued since the 17th of May, when the system came into operation. The holders are chiefly from London, Liverpool, and Manchester, but there have been also visitors from all the other towns at which those tickets have been issued.

A few days ago John W. Fisher, aged twelve years, the son of a lithographic printer residing at 6, Union-place, Crosby-row, Borough, in a fit of violent anger on being chastised by his mother for attempting to strike his younger brother with a pebble, jumped out of the bedroom window and deliberately ran towards the Surrey Canal, into which he leaped, and was drowned.

Orders have been received from the Horse Guards to allow the officers of every regiment quartered in Ireland four days' leave of absence, to visit the National Exhibition at Cork.

The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is to be held this year at Belfast, and is appointed to commence on the 1st of September, when a numerous attendance is expected from the tide of tourists.

The sale by private contract with the Commissioners of the Encumbered Estates Court, Dublin, of the great Martin property in Connemara, was on Monday finally closed with the Law Life Assurance Society for £186,000, and that society are now the proprietors in fee of this vast estate. There is no money to pass in the transaction, as the society are encumbrancers to the amount of £300,000; and the trustees in the contract, on the part of the society, are—The Right Hon. John Lord Campbell, Sir George James Turner, Sir Edward Hall Alderson, and James William Farrer.

The act to provide a New General Registrar-office otherwise than in the City of London or in Westminster, which lately received the Royal assent, has just been issued. The place fixed upon is Coward College, near Gower-street.

A few days ago, the ship *Glencairn*, bound for Quebec and Montreal, with a large number of emigrants on board, accidentally ran around a little distance beyond the mouth of the Cart, on the Clyde, and for a time wholly impeded the traffic of the river, to the serious inconvenience of many parties. The *Glencairn* was, however, got off early on Sunday morning without damage, when she proceeded on her voyage.

The second fête of the Sydenham Floricultural Society was held on Tuesday, in the grounds of the Greyhound, and was numerously attended by the gentry and the patrons of floriculture. There was a fine show of fuchsias, heaths, &c., and a choice collection of grapes, melons, and strawberries.

As a proof of the great demand which exists for large vessels at the present moment, an American vessel called the *Ticonderoga*, of 1100 tons register, has been chartered by the Government Emigration Commissioners to take out emigrants to Australia from the port of Liverpool.

## MUSIC.

## CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

The programme of the morning concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday last, in aid of the funds of the Hahnemann Hospital, was anything but an infelicitous one. There was quantity and quality in the musical prescription, which was duly dispensed by Mdlle. Falconi, Mdlle. Josephine Hugot, Mlle. Pyne, Miss Lascelles, Miss Dolby, Signor Gardoni, Mr. Wrighton, Mr. F. Bodda, M. Lascelles (who gave his mirth-provoking parody, "Robert le Diable"); the accomplished pianiste, Mdlle. Conlon; M. Sauton, M. Lavigne, Piatti, and Bottesini, with Benedict and Pilotti as accompanists.—Vieuxtemps was the lion of the sixth *matinée* of the Musical Union, on Tuesday; he played in Mozart's Quartett in C, No. 6, with Herr Politzer, M. Oury, and Piatti; and in Beethoven's trio in C minor, for violin, viola, and violoncello. Herr Hallé performed Beethoven's Sonata, E flat, Op. 29, and Mendelssohn's Capriccio in E.—The scheme of the fifth concert of the Quartett Association, on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, was, as usual, novel as well as interesting, opening with a well-written quartett in G, No. 14, Op. 122, by J. L. Ellerton, Esq., an amateur, and executed by Sauton, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti. In Beethoven's posthumous quartett in B flat, Op. 130, Mr. Cooper was the first violin. A great treat was afforded by the magnificent performance by Sauton and Cooper of Spohr's duo concertante for two violins, in D minor, Op. 39. M. Emile Prudent's clever pianoforte performance concluded a delightful *matinée*.—Mr. and Mrs. John Roe, assisted by the Misses Poole, C. Felton, F. Surling, Mes-srs. G. Tedder, W. Grover, F. Smith, Barsham, and F. Bodda, vocalists; Miss Roe and Mr. J. Fry, organ and piano; Mr. R. Ward, trumpet, and Mr. F. Chatterton, gave an evening concert on Wednesday, at the Music Hall, Store-street.—Miss Arabella Goddard had her annual concert on Wednesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Besides her own charming performances, she was aided by Piatti, Bottesini, Sauton, Hill, Herr Kuhe, Mr. F. Mori, Misses Birch, Mdlle. Macfarren, Miss Dolby, M. Féder, Signor Biella, Signor della Aste, &c. She played in Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Quartett in B minor, No. 3; and, with Sauton, Beethoven's Sonata in G, Op. 30. She also executed Bach's Prelude and Fugue No. 5, in D, and No. 4 of Mendelssohn's seven characteristic *pièces à prestissimo* in A, besides Dohler's "William Tell" fantasia; and proved herself fully capable of grappling with all schools and difficulties, modern and ancient. Miss Dolby was encored in a pretty ballad, composed by Miss A. Goddard, "The past is all our own;" and M. Féder was called upon to repeat a romance by Clapisson, "Mon ame à Dieu, mon cœur à toi."—The fourth and last meeting of the English Glee and Madrigal Union took place at the St. James's Theatre, on Thursday, with Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Dolby; Messrs. Land, Francis, Swift, and F. Bodda.—The second *matinée musicale* of Mdlle. Piatti may be recorded as the event of the week: it took place amidst a rare assemblage of fashionable and artistic celebrities, on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms. The unrivalled pianiste performed the pianoforte part of Mendelssohn's Quartett in B minor; having Vieuxtemps for first violin, M. Oury for viola, and Piatti for violoncello. With Sauton, she executed Beethoven's Sonata in F. Her single pieces were an adagio by Hummel; "I Pirata," by Kalkbrenner; and some of Rossini's "Soirées Musicales." Mr. Swift and Mdlle. Tacchini-Tasca relieved the instrumental portion of the programme. An overwhelming call on our columns this week prevents us from devoting the space to this remarkable *matinée* which its merits deserve: let it suffice that the *furore* of the auditory could not fail to be as decided as on any previous display of her matchless performances.—On Friday there were three meetings to engage the attention of the amateurs: in the morning was Mr. Sterndale Bennett's fine pianoforte playing, at the Hanover-square Rooms, assisted by Joachim and Piatti; at the Queen Anne-street Rooms a new pianiste of considerable promise, Miss Emma Goodman, made her *débüt* in works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, S. Heller, and Chopin, with the co-operation of Herr Jansa, Madame Zimmerman, Herr Reichart, Signor Ciabatta, Miss Kate Hickson, and the Misses Brougham. Joachim's concert, with full orchestra, conducted by Heller, cannot be summarily dismissed, and our notice must, therefore, be reserved until next week.

## MUSICAL EVENTS.

The recital of classical and modern pianoforte music of Mdlle. Clauss last Saturday, at Willis's Rooms, took place in the midst of a thunder-storm, but the enthusiasm of the numerous and fashionable auditory was not affected, and the playing of the young and gifted pianiste was truly magnificent. Nothing could be more intellectual than her reading of Beethoven's trio in D, Op. 70, in which she had for coadjutors Joachim and Piatti. Her delivery of the presto scherzando of Mendelssohn was impulsive and elegant. She sang the nocturne in B, of Chopin, most exquisitely; and she rendered Bach's prelude and fugue in C sharp with such astonishing rigour and precision as to command a rapturous encore. In the moonlight sonata of Beethoven, and in Thalberg's "Sonnambula" fantasia, Mdlle. Clauss proved that in all schools she was equally at home, and she won the unanimous suffrages of the distinguished professors as well as of the amateurs, who filled the room to repletion.—Sig. Rosconi's second *matinée musicale* took place on Saturday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, with the co-operation of Mr. R. Blagrove, Mr. C. Salaman, M. Féder, Madame Macfarren, Signor Marras, and Mr. Walthworth.—The seventh concert of the Amateur Musical Society took place last Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under Mr. Osborne's direction.—The musical engagements for the ensuing week will include the eighth and last Philharmonic concert, the seventh meeting of the Musical Union, the sixth and last performance of the Quartett Association (with Madame Piatti's final appearance), the seventh and last of the London Wednesday Concerts, the annual concert at Exeter Hall in aid of the excellent institution the Choral Fund, and the third meeting of the English Glee and Madrigal Union.—Mr. Carter Lee terminated last night, at Willis's Rooms, his first series of musical entertainments.

THE FUTURE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements have been entered upon by the directors of the Crystal Palace Company, in conjunction with Sir Joseph Paxton, Messrs. Fox and Henderson, Mr. Owen Jones, and the other gentlemen engaged in the reconstruction of the edifice, and in the formation of the grounds. The total length of the building will be 1853 feet, the extreme width 384. The new palace will undergo several modifications. It will have three transepts—two of the same size and height as the original transept, and a central one of 130 feet span, 108 feet higher than the two smaller. The roofing of the transepts, as well as of the whole of the nave, will be arched, and the ribs will be of wrought iron instead of wood, as employed in the old transept, the former material being used, not for the sake of durability only, but with the view also of absorbing the whole "thrust" of the arches, and of preventing its being thrown on the adjacent flat roofs of the aisles. The glass for the new roofs will be all 21 ounces, instead of 16 ounces per square foot. The sloping form of the ground on which the building is to stand will be made available for the various works below the floor line, necessary for the heating of the interior, for machinery, and for the stores required in a building of a permanent character. This basement story will be formed of columns and girders, with brick arches fitted to receive the earth for the plants above. The disposition of the galleries will be much modified. It is determined that they shall not run along the nave, as at present, but shall be generally kept back to the outside walls, coming forward only at those points where they will command the most striking views. The interior will be arranged on the following general principles. At one end the climate and vegetation will be those of the tropics, gradually changing, until at the centre transept a temperate climate and temperate vegetation are reached, which will prevail throughout the remainder of the building. Portions of the palace will be converted into quadrangles similar to the fine art or mediæval courts of the Exhibition. These courts will be made to represent the manners, costumes, &c. of different countries. For instance, one court will form an Indian bazaar, with adjoining durbars and reception rooms. Here all the illustrations of Indian life will be collected in as vivid and characteristic a manner as possible. Another quadrangle will be devoted to the illustration of China. A third will contain a reproduction of one of the courts of the Alhambra, by Mr. Jones; and a fourth will exhibit a Pompeian house fully restored. In one of the smaller transepts there will be Egyptian antiquities, casts from the celebrated reliefs, illustrative of the trades of Egypt, and from the most noted statues—all coloured exactly like the originals, and so disposed as not to be a mere dead collection of individual objects, but a lively reproduction of Egyptian manners and things. In another part there will be presented a Nineveh palace. Steps have been already taken to procure collections of sculpture, of architecture, and of ornaments, illustrating the progress of those arts from the commencement to the present time. The sculptures will include the finest works of the great European galleries and of the modern schools. Many of the latter—the compositions, for instance, of Rauch, Schwanthaler, Cornelius, and Schnoor—the English public know scarcely by name, and will be made acquainted with for the first time. The architectural collection will form a progressive series, with which will be mixed the industrial arts and manufactures of the middle ages. All these, by means of casts, are within reach of the directors, and the effect of the combination of statues and foliage will be as new as it is striking. A large space will be set apart for geological specimens, arranged in the order of the strata, accompanied by maps, views, and sections of the country, specimens of vegetation, &c. Modern machinery and manufactures will be largely represented in exhibitions of materials from their raw states, in every progressive condition up to manufactured articles. The intention of all the museums within the building will be educational. They will not constitute mere collections, interesting and instructive only to those who are beforehand acquainted with the illustrated subjects, but they will be arranged so as to exhibit the connexion and progression of all the different parts. It will be impossible for the spectator to take interest in what he sees without deriving instruction from his observation. Up the centre of the nave fountains of various descriptions will play. The principal, or Victoria Fountain, in the park will play 150 feet high—that is to say, 20 feet higher than the Nelson column in Trafalgar-square. There is every reason to believe that within a twelvemonth the Crystal Palace will be once more open to the public.

A deputation waited on the Earl of Derby at his Lordship's official residence, Downing-street, on Saturday in order to urge upon his Lordship the expediency of adopting measures to prevent the Crystal Palace or its grounds being opened to the public on Sundays. The deputation consisted of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., and Sir John D. Peel. The deputation was favourably received. His Lordship admitted the great importance of the object the deputation had in view, and promised it should have his best consideration in case the interference of the Government were required by the Crystal Palace Company.

## THE THEATRES.

## HER MAJESTY'S.

For the annual benefit of Signor Puzzi, the celebrated performer on the horn, a portion of the first act of Rossini's "Semiramide," with the last act of "La Sonnambula," sustained by Mdlle. Cravelli and Signor Gardoni, were given, followed by various choreographic combinations. Mdlle. de Lagrange's *Semiramide*, if any doubt had existed before, decided the question as to her pretensions to be a dramatic singer: as a clever executant of roudies must she be content to rest her fame in this country. Mdlle. Angri sings and acts the part of *Arasace* with such feeling and energy that it might be worthy the consideration of the management to present her in the leading contralto characters, such as *Tancrède*, *Malcolm* in "La Donna del Lago," *Romeo*, &c. She has made great progress this year in subduing the former exaggerations in her style and in acquiring refinement. Signor Belletti seems at present to be the only successor of Tamburini in the Rossini parts, exacting from a basso the vocal volubility of a soprano. If Belletti were a better actor, and would infuse more warmth in his method, his great musical attainments would be twice as effective.

On Saturday was the fourth representation of Beethoven's "Fidelio;" and on Tuesday Bellini's "Norma" was repeated for the fourth time. Mdlle. Cravelli sustains with unshrinking determination her onerous duties: she has been the atlas of the establishment this season, and too much praise cannot be awarded to her for her loyalty and courage. Owing to some misunderstanding with Signor Gardoni, whose engagement expired on the 12th inst., and whose name was announced for *Pollio*, considerable delay took place in commencing "Norma" on Tuesday; and, ultimately, Mr. Allcroft claimed the indulgence of the audience for Signor Bettini, who sang instead of Gardoni. Bellini's "Puritani" was to have been revived on Thursday; but "Il Barbiere" was given in its place, for the sixth time, with Mdlle. Cravelli, Calzolari, Belletti, Feriotti, and Lablache; followed by the new ballet of M. St. Georges, "Zelle, on l'Amour et la Magie"—the dances and action invented by M. Gosselin, and the music composed by M. Nadaud. Mdlle. Rosati sustained *Zelle*, or the *Earth*; Mdlle. Rosa was *Fire*; Mdlle. Esper, *Water*; Mdlle. Lamoureux, *Air*; M. Durand, the *Prince of Samos*; and M. di Mattia, the *Magician*; and Yennifer and Gouret, the attendants on the *Prince*. The argument of the French poet, if not very novel and ingenious, affords the requisite opportunities for scenic display, of which Mr. Charles Marshall has of course availed himself, and for some clever choreographic configurations, including the grand Pas des Elements, danced by Rosati, Rosa, Esper, and Lamoureux, assisted by the inventor, M. Durand, who has also contributed "L'Amorosa Valse" for Rosati and himself. There is also a grand bacchanale, danced by Louise Fleury. The pantomime portion of this fanciful ballet treats of the efforts of the *Magician* to unite his adopted child, *Zelle*, with the *Prince of Samos*. The latter is forced by a spell, like *Ferdinand* in the "Tempest," to the cell of this French-created *Prospero*, who places *Zelle* before his eyes as the type of the creation—"of the earth, earthy," in fact. The *Prince* is inclined to be a polygamist, and at his request the necromancer embodies in human form the other elements; and these young ladies naturally contend for the possession of a magic flower, given to the *Prince* by the *Magician*, which flower has the virtue or vice of causing the wearer to be loved by whom over he might love. In this contest *Fire* yields to *Water*, and *Water* in turn to *Air*; but ultimately, with the help of the *Burning Sun*, *Air* des away, and the *Child of the Earth* revives. After divers temptations, the *Prince* devotes himself exclusively to *Zelle*, and agrees to abandon his inclination for magic, and devote himself to love. The ballet was received with the greatest satisfaction, and the dancing of Rosati drew down thunders of applause. The "Pas des Elements" will be, no doubt, very popular. Signor De Bassini will appear this night.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo" was given for the second time on Saturday night, and was honoured by the presence of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale. Herr Formes has resumed the part of *Bertram*. On Tuesday "Roberto" was repeated, in place of the announced "Puritani," Mario being indisposed. On Monday a representation took place for the final subscription night of Tuesday, September 7th: Donizetti's "I Martiri" was performed for the fifth time. The state of the house did not justify this experiment. For the extra night on Thursday, Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was announced for the sixth time. Spoor having obtained from the Elector of Hesse permission to visit London, the rehearsals of "Faust" are actively pursued under his direction. By his engagement his services are exclusively secured to the Royal Italian Opera, and he has, therefore, been compelled to decline the offers of the Philharmonic Society and Sacred Harmonic Society to conduct performances at their meetings.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were present on Thursday night.

Mdlle. Wagner has left town for the Continent; and Madame Gril will appear forthwith as *Fides* in the "Frophète," as Madame Viardot's health will not allow her to sing this season.

## ST. JAMES'S.

On Saturday we were treated by the German company to a specimen of Lessing's drama, the "Emilia Galotti," to which the author perpetually refers in his "Dramaturgie" as an example of the principles on which dramatic production should proceed. Casting aside stiff French models, without repudiating their Greek originals, Lessing reproduced in a modern domestic form those themes which had attained a classic interest.

In the "Emilia Galotti" it is the old story of "Virginia;" but Lessing has not been so happy in his treatment after all our Knowles, though the latter contented himself with the story as it stood. His catastrophe wants apparent motive for its justification. Lessing has been more successful in his additions to the fable. The Countess Orsina, performed by Frau Fliedt, is a most dramatic conception, and was supported with persistent energy by this very skillful actress. Herr Derriant's character was a very brief and unsatisfactory one; but shows an excellent spirit on the part of the eminent actor, who was thus willing to sacrifice himself to—to strengthen the cast of the play.

On Tuesday Goethe's wonderful "Faust" was put upon the stage, the hero by Derriant, *Mephistopheles* by Kuehn. It would be pedantic to dilate on this production, "Faust" having been so frequently translated in this country, and criticisms without number written on it. Frau Schreyer was the *Margaret*, and acted in the last scene with remarkable power. The manner in which the whole poem (we use this word advisedly, rather than drama) was performed redounds to the credit of all parties concerned. Each laboured as it success depended on his own unaided efforts, and the ensemble accordingly was highly gratifying. On Thursday Schiller's play of "The Robbers" was enacted; but as this drama has frequently and recently been produced on the English stage, the mere record of the fact is on this occasion sufficient.

Schiller's "Song of the Bell" was finely declaimed by the German actors on Tuesday week, accompanied with portions of Romberg's music.

## HAYMARKET.

Mr. Buckstone's five-act comedy of "The Foundlings" has been repeated. The plot and structure of the piece are as extravagant as they are amusing. *Dixon* and *Jackson*, two parish infants, deposited in a basket, found at a door in Brunwick-square, grow up to be men, and *Jackson* being the better wrapped up, *Dixon* (Mr. Buckstone) seeks to discover his friend's parentage, thinking it to be a profitable speculation. Ultimately, he falls in with one *Molekin* (Mr. Keeley), a returned convict, converted to a Puritan preacher, who consents, for the sum of £200, to put him in possession of the secret. To raise the money, *Dixon* has to consent to be (what does the reader think?) bitten by a mad dog, in order that a *Dr. Juniper* (Mr. Lambert) may gain a reputation for the cure of hydrophobia. The result is that he finds himself the legitimate *Earl of Eaglesfield*, and *Jackson* the son of a prizefighter. There is also an underplot, in which one *Pamela Pattens* (Mrs. Fitzwilliam) resists the solicitations of honourables and nobles, in favour of poor *Dixon*; and thus the humble, but faithful, bonnet-maker earns the unexpected distinction of a coronet. Buckstone and Keeley are shown in this piece in most amusing contrast, and the mirth excited by it exceeds all recent example.

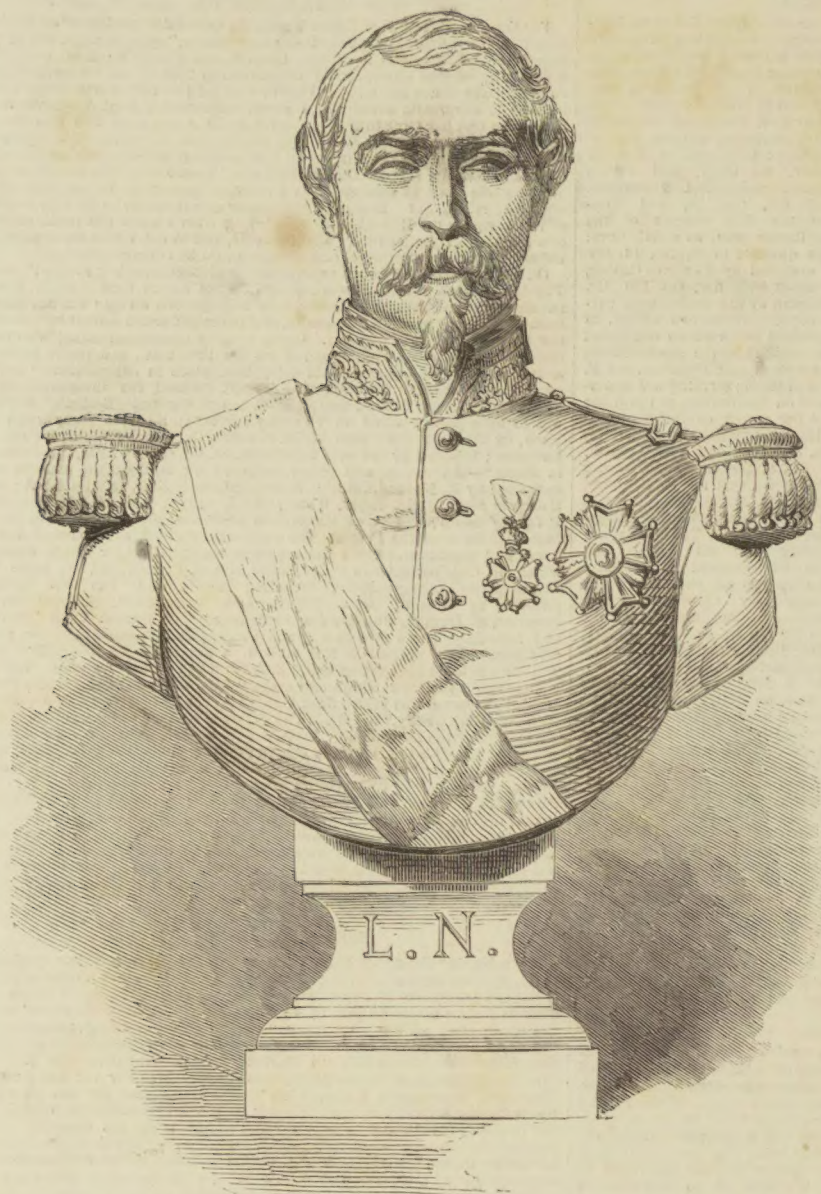
## MR. BARKER'S DIORAMA OF NINEVEH.

Mr. C. Flott Barker, who furnished the drawings for Mr. Burford's Panorama of Nineveh, has lately had great success at the Hopetoun Rooms in Edinburgh, where on Monday week he completed a course of very interesting lectures on the subject, amply illustrated by beautiful dioramic views. He commenced his route at Scanderon on the coast of Syria; and continuing his journey by Aleppo and other towns, proceeded across the Euphrates, and onwards to Nineveh. The spectator was led over the mounds of that ruined city, and shown the excavations, with the long-buried sculptures and winged bulls so lately disinterred. He was then taken to the nestorian Christians, and afterwards brought to the coasts of Syria by a different route. The views amount to ninety-five, and they were accompanied with the performance of a great variety of Oriental airs. Such an exhibition is of great interest, and exceedingly instructive.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The chemical professor to the establishment, Mr. Pepper, has been engaged during the past week on the subject of fermentation, with especial reference to the bitter ale of Messrs. Ailsopp, and other eminent Burton brewers. The lecturer commenced his discourse by explaining the process of malting and fermentation, and the addition of hops. After expressing the highest encomiums of the cleanliness, order, and magnitude of the brewing operations conducted at Burton-on-Trent, he alluded to the detection of strychnine, which was proved to be very easy. Various experiments were displayed with Otto's and Lewis Thompson's, and also with a new discovery of the lecturer, which was capable of detecting the 70,000th part of a grain in a gallon of liquid. (These tests had all been applied to the bitter ale obtained in London and Burton; and Mr. Pepper was enabled most emphatically to state that bitter ale, as prepared at Burton, was really a genuine article, and made only of malt, hops, and spring water.)

FETE CHAMPETRE AT CHARLTON HOUSE.—The annual fête in aid of the funds of the West Kent Dispensary, generously permitted by Sir Thos. Maryon Wilson to be held in the private grounds of Charlton House, took place on Wednesday, and passed off with the *déjà* which has heretofore attended it. The company was exceedingly numerous, and there was great attraction for all. Batty's stand, a tight-rope ascent, a very creditable flower show, and three military bands contributed to the perfect success of the fête, through which a very considerable sum will be secured to the charity.





BUST OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT, LOUIS NAPOLEON.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

THE fashionable world has remained in Paris much later this year than customary; balls, *fêtes champêtres*, and divers amusements have detained the gay world beyond the usual period, which is generally Easter. Every one is now on the eve of departure; and had it not been for the chilling weather which we experienced for some time, the flight would have taken place much earlier, and the votaries of fashion would have been at watering-places, or in their *châteaux*.

The *barège*, *gaze de laine*, and *gaze de soie*, which until now have been exclusively for summer wear, have given way to *mousseline* and *organdi* (book muslin). The latter is printed, and is wonderfully improved by the pattern being so printed as to suit the intended make of the dress, such as *albanaises*, &c.—from those having borders of flowers at the bottom, which decrease as they ascend to the waist, to detached bouquets and the most simple stripes. Seven flounces on the skirt are much worn, though rather heavy and stiff; they are close to each other, though we prefer much three flounces. When dresses are so fully trimmed at top, it is necessary to put less fullness in the skirt, and to look to the size of the wearer, so as to make the ornaments of the dress proportionate. There are ladies by whom the seven flounces cannot on any account be worn; they may, instead, have seven *bouillonnes*, or silk pinked, whipped in the middle, and not making the skirt too full, which will be found a most elegant and graceful dress for a *petite lady*.

Besides the dresses we have mentioned on former occasions for watering-places or the country, such as *organdi*, silk, velvet, and *gaze*, we must now add, for morning wear, the embroidered muslin, which, in case of need, with a coloured petticoat under, makes a charming evening dress, and is, at all events, a most elegant attire for morning. The most *recherché* are the embroideries *en tablier*, rather thick at the bottom, gradually diminishing up to the waist; a

black lace shawl, and a bonnet of puckered *tulle*, or wide drawings of the same colour as the under dress, forms, altogether, a most elegant *toilette*. In fact, embroidery is used for all articles of ladies' dress: it cannot be too heavy or too rich. The *pardessus*, which have been set aside for some time, appear again for the country. They are made of different shapes, either for warmth or lightness, and often of the same material as the dress, and in silk wadded, lined, or without. This is convenient for evening.

*Mantelets Palma*, with hoods, are also worn: they have the advantage over the *pardessus*, that for evening the hood may be used.

We borrow from the last century for morning dresses all that is elegant and *recherché*. The embroidered muslin *peignoirs*, lined in rose-coloured silk, braided bows of ribbon, which we find extremely graceful in our *pastels* of the last century, are now high fashion, and nothing is more elegant and graceful. Twills, with coloured ground, pattern white, are a very pretty morning dress; the *pardessus*, of the same material, rather tight to the waist, and trimmed with *broderie Anglaise*, or merely a scallop on the stuff. For morning, *barège organdi* are worn, printed grey on a plain ground: the patterns bouquets or scrolls; but in either case simple and sober. No change has taken place in the sleeves or *fichus*: they remain as we described them to be last month.

## INAUGURATION OF THE BUST OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

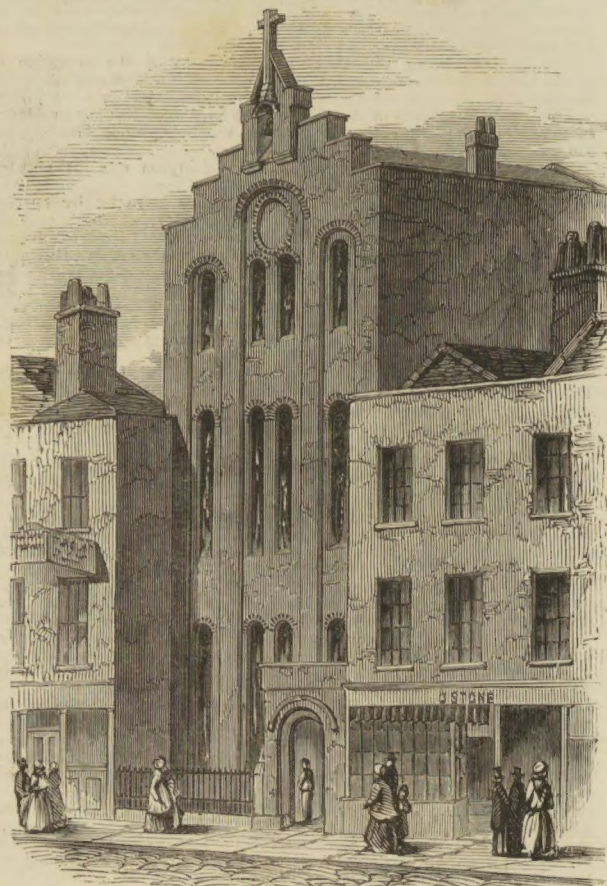
On the 7th inst. the Bust of Louis Napoleon was inaugurated with much ceremony in the market of La Vallée, in St. Sulpice, at Paris. Early in the morning the *façade* of the market was tastefully decorated with tri-coloured banners, and garlands of flowers and evergreens, as for a *fête*. The great hall of the market was also splendidly ornamented; and the walls were hung with tapestry and trophies, amidst which were inscribed "*Honneur et Patrie*" "*Vive le Président*" &c. Towards two o'clock a procession was formed, headed by the band of the 37th regiment of the line; and the Bust was borne to the church of St. Sulpice, where mass was performed with great pomp; after which the procession returned to the market, followed by a great crowd of spectators. The mayor of the *arrondissement*, assisted by several officers, then duly installed the Bust in its place; an appropriate discourse was delivered by the chief magistrate, and was followed by loud cries of "*Vive Louis Napoleon*!" and thus terminated the ceremony. The Bust, which our Artist has engraved, is of the design hitherto approved of by the authorities for being placed in all public places where the people of France desire to have the presentment of their ruler.

## ST. THOMAS CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOLS, GOSWELL-STREET.

THIS edifice, the founding of which we engraved in our Journal of May 1, will consist of a basement and three other stories. The basement will in front be occupied as a kitchen and laundry, and, with vaults under the street, will form an industrial department for teaching some of the girls household duties. The back part will be occupied as a play-room. The front rooms of the ground and one pair stories will be school-

rooms for 198 girls. The back room of the ground story will be an industrial room for the instruction of 173 boys in different trades. The one pair back room will be an infant-school for 250 infants. The upper story will be occupied, front and back, as school-rooms for 336 boys.

The building will be adapted altogether for upwards of 1000 children. The whole of the stories (except the basement) will be 15 feet high in the clear. The floors will be fire-proof, formed with wrought-iron girders and hollow brick arches, and covered with metallic lava.



NEW SCHOOL OF ST. THOMAS, CHARTERHOUSE.

The architect is Mr. Robert Hesketh, of Wimpole-street. The style is the Byzantine or Romanesque, and the exterior will be of red bricks.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(FOURTH NOTICE.)

A. RANKLEY has selected a powerful scene from the life of Eugene Aram, as described in Hood's ballad (No. 298). It is where, after his crime of forgery, having escaped from the world, he is engaged in the humble functions of an usher: he enjoys a seeming repose, but is still a prey to poignant remorse, which the ordinary religious observances of a well-regulated school only serve to render more and more intense. To him heavenly prayer and praise bring no consolation:—

Oh Heaven, to think of their white souls,  
And mine so black and grim!  
Could not share in childish prayer,  
Nor join in evening hymn:  
Like a devil of the pit I seem'd,  
Mid holy cherubim!

This work (of which we give an Engraving) is admirably composed and full of meaning. The innocent expression of the scholars' faces, that of the rev. schoolmaster, happily ignorant of the darker offences against society, the prim formality of the young lady accompanying the Evening Hymn on the harpsichord, comprise a group in which a man laden with sin, and bowed down with humiliation as Eugene Aram is, can form no part; and his face would betray the fact to all, if they were not too intent upon their own happier thoughts. In the details, particularly in the variety thrown into the heads of the juveniles, there is much to praise.

Elmore has two pictures which will serve to maintain his well-earned reputation as an original and thinking artist. No. 248 is "A Subject from Pepys' Diary"—Mr. Hales painting, "my wife's portrait" in the character of St. Katharine, and "while he painted, Knipp and Mercer and I sang." The picture divides itself into two parts. In the foreground we have the author of the "Diary" enjoying himself to the top of his bent with wine and vocalisation; whilst at his side sits the patient wife, whose face, though only seen in a side view, wears a tone of sadness which betokens that she is not quite at her ease in the neglect to which she is habitually subject. The portrait painter, who stands in the rear, has a very business-like air, intent on his subject, and, with his brush in hand, appears



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.



## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"EUGENE ARAM."—PAINTED BY A. RANKLEY.

to indicate to the sitter a slight alteration in the position of the head. The expression of all the personages is well indicated; the colouring warm and satisfactory. No. 352, "The Novice," is an imaginary subject—a young girl just consigned to a nunnery, recalled to the thoughts of the

world without by a gay pageant passing beneath the window. Within all is cold and rude in furniture and appliance; and through the door are two aged nuns; and a grave-yard tells of the dark monotonous fate to which our novice is doomed. This picture, though ingenious in de-

sign, and carefully painted, is not quite so much to our satisfaction as the more lively scene the subject of his other work.

We have already spoken of Mr. W. C. Thomas's "Laura of Avignon," described in a former Number. The peculiar formality observable in the



"LAURA IN AVIGNON."—PAINTED BY W. C. THOMAS.



arrangement and treatment of the figures will be appreciated on an inspection of our Engraving, but the story will not be understood except by the aid of the lines of the poet, which, therefore, we reproduce:—

The sage Sennuccio, as he walk'd of late  
Beyond the city, met my sainted love,  
Pass'd and saluted her with reverent state,  
As noble hearts their admiration prove:  
While she with holy book—calm thoughts of good,  
Glided unconscious of all outward show,  
In the reality of womanhood—  
The light of virtue beaming from her brow.  
A coxcomb lounging in the public way,  
With head reverted, tricked in full conceit,  
Expectant sought regard from her sweet face:  
"Thou fool!" Sennuccio cried, which made some stay,  
Who laugh'd outright at that poor fop's self-cheat,  
So blind is folly to most holy grace.

We understand that Mr. Thomas rejects being classed in general terms with the new "Pre-Raphaelite" school, and, we believe, belongs to a narrower circle, styling themselves "Idealists." Now the distinction between the "Idealists" and "Naturalists" at the earlier periods of the "revival" in Italy is well known to those read in the history of art; but we confess we cannot see how it is realised in the work before us, which wants the real, unaffected devotional character which engrossed the whole attention of the Idealists of old. Whatever may be said of the composition, however, the colouring is reprehensible as being utterly regardless of the rules of harmony. The prevailing tone is a cold grey, the only bright spots being the crimson and green cloak of Sennuccio, the olive and amber cloak of Laura, and the crimson doublet of the coxcomb.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 27.—Third Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.  
TUESDAY, 29.—St. Peter.  
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Earl of Argyll beheaded, 1685.  
THURSDAY, July 1.—Battle of the Boyne, 1690. Battle of the Nile, 1798.  
FRIDAY, 2.—Sir R. Peel died, 1850.  
SATURDAY, 3.—Rousseau died, 1778. Dog days begin.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 3, 1852

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
9 50	10 10	10 50	11 55	No	0 25	0 55
10 10	10 50	11 55	No	0 25	0 55	1 20
10 20	11 00	12 00	1 00	1 45	2 10	2 40
10 30	11 10	12 10	1 10	1 55	2 20	2 50
10 40	11 20	12 20	1 20	2 05	2 30	3 00
10 50	11 30	12 30	1 30	2 15	2 40	3 10
11 00	11 40	12 40	1 40	2 25	2 50	3 20
11 10	11 50	12 50	1 50	2 35	3 00	3 30
11 20	12 00	1 00	2 00	2 45	3 10	3 40
11 30	12 10	1 10	2 10	2 55	3 20	3 50
11 40	12 20	1 20	2 20	3 05	3 30	4 00
11 50	12 30	1 30	2 30	3 15	3 40	4 10
12 00	12 40	1 40	2 40	3 25	3 50	4 20
12 10	12 50	1 50	2 50	3 35	4 00	4 30
12 20	1 00	2 00	3 00	3 45	4 10	4 40
12 30	1 10	2 10	3 10	3 55	4 20	4 50
12 40	1 20	2 20	3 20	4 05	4 30	5 00
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1 00	1 40	2 40	3 40	4 25	4 50	5 20
1 10	1 50	2 50	3 50	4 35	5 00	5 30
1 20	2 00	3 00	4 00	4 45	5 10	5 40
1 30	2 10	3 10	4 10	4 55	5 20	5 50
1 40	2 20	3 20	4 20	5 05	5 30	6 00
1 50	2 30	3 30	4 30	5 15	5 40	6 10
2 00	2 40	3 40	4 40	5 25	5 50	6 20
2 10	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 35	6 00	6 30
2 20	3 00	4 00	5 00	5 45	6 10	6 40
2 30	3 10	4 10	5 10	5 55	6 20	6 50
2 40	3 20	4 20	5 20	6 05	6 30	7 00
2 50	3 30	4 30	5 30	6 15	6 40	7 10
3 00	3 40	4 40	5 40	6 25	6 50	7 20
3 10	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 35	7 00	7 30
3 20	4 00	5 00	6 00	6 45	7 10	7 40
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4 20	5 00	6 00	7 00	7 45	8 10	8 40
4 30	5 10	6 10	7 10	7 55	8 20	8 50
4 40	5 20	6 20	7 20	8 05	8 30	9 00
4 50	5 30	6 30	7 30	8 15	8 40	9 10
5 00	5 40	6 40	7 40	8 25	8 50	9 20
5 10	5 50	6 50	7 50	8 35	9 00	9 30
5 20	6 00	7 00	8 00	8 45	9 10	9 40
5 30	6 10	7 10	8 10	8 55	9 20	9 50
5 40	6 20	7 20	8 20	9 05	9 30	10 00
5 50	6 30	7 30	8 30	9 15	9 40	10 10
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12 20	1 00	2 00	3 00	3 45	4 10	4 40
12 30	1 10	2 10	3 10	3 55	4 20	4 50
12 40	1 20	2 20	3 20	4 05	4 30	5 00



## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Hon. Prebend:* The Rev. J. Hughes, to the fifth curial honorary prebend, founded in the Cathedral Church of St. David's. *Vicarages:* The Rev. R. Roe, to Shepton Montague, Bath and Wells; the Rev. J. Tucker, to West Hendred, Oxfordshire; the Rev. J. Lloyd, to Llangenth, Glamorganshire; the Rev. G. M. Webb, to Aughton, with Cottingham, Yorkshire; the Rev. H. Williams, to Croxton, Norfolk; the Rev. H. Wortham, to Shepreth, Cambridgeshire.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. W. J. Jenkins, from the congregation of St. George's, Ramsgate, on leaving; the Rev. W. Cross, the vice-principal, from a large number of the pupils of the West Riding Proprietary School; the Rev. C. J. Goodhart, late incumbent of St. Mary's, Reading, on his departure; and the Rev. — Hole, the curate, from the congregation; the Rev. W. Cadman, from the congregation of Park Chapel, Chelsea, on leaving; the Rev. W. Fisher, curate of Hartlip, Kent, from the churchwarden and others; the Rev. W. Ackworth, from the inhabitants of Rothley, Leicestershire; the Rev. W. J. Crichton, from the inhabitants of Crayford, Kent.

**TESTIMONIAL TO THE AMERICAN BISHOPS.**—On Tuesday afternoon a splendid gold salver was presented to the American Bishops, who are on a visit to this country, by the members of the University of Oxford. The Rev. Dr. Jacobson, Rector of Divinity, read the address which accompanied the presentation. The Bishop of Michigan and the Bishop of Western New York severally returned their acknowledgements. Shortly after the presentation of the testimonial the company adjourned to the hall, where they partook of luncheon. At its close the "loving cup" went round, and the Rev. Mr. Sewell, the sub-rector, who presided, pledged the meeting to amity.

**NEW CHURCHES.**—The Queen has approved a recommendation of the Commissioners for Building new Churches, for assigning a district, set forth in a plan annexed, to the church of St. John, in the parish of Richmond, Surrey, and also the recommendation of the said commissioners for assigning a district to the church called Christ Church, at Worton, in the parish of Potterne, Wiltshire.

**ETON CHAPEL OF EASE.**—The fund for the erection of a new chapel of ease in the parish of Eton has been augmented by a donation of £100 by her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

**THE ARCHDEACONRY OF STOW.**—An order in council has been published, ratifying a scheme, proposed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for augmenting the income of the archdeaconry of Stow, in the diocese of Lincoln, by the annual payment of £170 out of the common fund mentioned in the 3d and 4th Victoria.

**THE DEANERY OF YORK.**—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have been authorised by an order in council to sell and convey certain land and tenements belonging to the deanery of York.

**SALARIES TO COLONIAL BISHOPS.**—A return to Parliament just printed shows the salaries of the colonial bishops. The highest salary is £3000 a year, and the lowest £550. Some are paid out of the parliamentary votes, others out of the Consolidated Fund. In two cases the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel contributes a portion, and in another case the Church Missionary Society has to pay £600 a year towards the salary of the Bishop of New Zealand.

**OXFORD.**—In a Convocation holden on Monday, the plan prepared by Mr. Johnson, with certain modifications, for providing a suitable building in the Botanic Garden for the reception of the Fielding Herbarium, was submitted for approbation, and agreed to.

**THE REV. MR. GLADSTONE.**—Mr. Gladstone has come to the determination to accept an offer on the part of Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart., and some friends, to become the minister of Furrow-cross Free Episcopal Church, Torquay, Devonshire. He will consequently give up all thoughts of any appeal to the Privy Council, and satisfy himself, as far as the law of the case is concerned, with what he has seen in the Court of Arches.

**INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.**—This society held a meeting on Monday last, at 7, Whitehall; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. There were also present the Bishops of Winchester, Bangor, Worcester, Salisbury, St. Asaph, and Lichfield; Earl Howe, the Rev. Sir Chas. Farnaby, Bart.; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Jones, the Hon. and Rev. A. Duncombe, the Rev. Robert Tritton, &c. Including a few cases deferred to the last meeting, the committee had before them no less than 37 applications for aids, to 29 of which grants of money were made amounting in the whole to £3485.

**CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.**—A court of assistants of this venerable corporation was held at their house, 2, Bloomsbury-square, on Saturday last, for the purpose of distributing the Midsummer benefactions. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P., was in the chair; and amongst the governors present were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., the Lord Bishops of Bangor and Oxford, the Rev. and Right Hon. Lord John Thynne, Archdeacon Hale, the Revs. Dr. Vivian, John Jennings, Mr. Serjeant Channell, &c. The funds for distribution were principally derived from bequests by Dr. T aylor, Mr. Myddelton, and Mrs. Cam, for poor clergymen "with good characters and large families," and for other poor clergymen not having large families, but suffering under distressed circumstances from age, sickness, temporary loss of duty, or other misfortune. Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson's benefaction, and a special fund which was recently established, and the augmentation of which the governors have much at heart, came happily in aid. Out of the entire number of 138 applicants, 64 received donations of £10 or £15 from Dr. T aylor and Mr. Myddelton's Fund; 52 were awarded £20 each from Mrs. Cam's fund; and 15 had grants from the other funds. The total sum thus distributed was £1985.

**COLONIAL CHURCH BILL.**—The bill introduced on Wednesday into Parliament by Mr. Gladstone to relieve the bishops, clergy, and laity in the colonies, in communion with the Church of England, in respect to legal doubts or disabilities affecting the management of their church affairs, proposes to enact, that the bishops, clergy, and laity in the colonies shall have full power to meet together, and to make regulations for the better conduct of their ecclesiastical affairs, subject to the local regulations respectively, and to such provisions as they may think proper to enact. The bill then goes on to declare that it shall not be lawful to impose any temporary or pecuniary penalty or disability, other than loss of the emoluments of any ecclesiastical office or benefice, under any sentence or proceeding affecting the tenure thereof. The regulations made on the occasion of these meetings to be only binding upon the before-mentioned parties within the particular colony. The consent of her Majesty necessary to give authority to these regulations. The subordination of the bishops, clergy, &c. to the see of Canterbury to be recognised by their regulations, except upon the consent of the Archbishop of the said see, signified under his hand and seal. The sixth clause is as follows:—"And nothing herein contained shall be held to authorise any such regulation which shall direct or allow the bishop of any diocese to confirm or consecrate, or to ordain, or to license or institute any person to any see, or to any pastoral charge or other episcopal or clerical office, except upon such person having immediately before taken the oath of allegiance to her Majesty, and having likewise subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and having furthermore declared his unfeigned assent and consent to the Book of Common Prayer; but if such see, pastoral charge, or episcopal or clerical office be in a foreign country, then the oath of allegiance need not be required to be taken by such persons."

The Rev. Joseph Brown, the rector of Christ Church, Blackfriars, according to his annual custom, invited all the children in his schools, with their parents, and the inmates of the workhouses—in all, 2500 guests—on Monday, to an entertainment provided for them at the Avenue, near Ham House, Richmond, providing them with railway tickets, &c. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Stanley, in the name of a large body of the parishioners, presented the Rev. gentleman with a beautiful quarto copy of "Baxter's Comprehensive Bible," elegantly bound in blue morocco, clasped, and bearing on a silver plate, inserted in the cover, the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Joseph Brown, Rector of Christ Church, Surrey, by the teachers, children, and working classes of the parish, in grateful acknowledgment of his Christian liberality, and also for the untiring and indefatigable zeal displayed by him in promoting their temporal interests as well as their spiritual welfare.—June 21, 1852." The testimonial was accompanied by a suitable address. The Rev. gentleman, who evidently laboured under strong emotions, briefly acknowledged the compliment paid him, and stated that in all he had done he felt he had only performed his duty.

**A CENTENARIAN PREACHER.**—On Monday a religious service was held in the Rev. Dr. Fletcher's chapel, Finsbury Circus, when a Sunday-school teacher, and occasional preacher, in his 100th year, delivered an address. The venerable preacher had all the appearance of a man about half his age.

**NEW ACT TO ASSEMBLE PARLIAMENT AFTER A DISSOLUTION.**—On Wednesday the new act was printed to shorten the time required for assembling Parliament after a dissolution. It is enacted, "that so often as her Majesty shall by her Royal proclamation appoint a time for the first meeting of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland after a dissolution thereof, the time so to be appointed may be any time not less than thirty-five days after the date of such proclamation, the Act of the 5th year of Queen Anne, c. 8, or the Act of the 7th and 8th years of William 3, c. 25, or any other law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

It is stated that an extensive blight among the beans has manifested itself in the West of England within the last few days.

Lord Primate Beresford has contributed £3000 for a magnificent bell tower at Trinity College, Dublin, of which his Grace is Chancellor.

The Lords of the Treasury have agreed to pay to Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney the sum of £120 per annum, for license to use his patent light in the House of Commons and the library thereof, such payment to date from the year 1847, and to continue during the period of his patent. Mr. Gurney memorialised the Treasury to the effect that he had saved the public £5000 within the last few years by the use of his patent, and that he considered he was entitled to the half of that sum.

**AGRICULTURAL PRIZE AT PORT NATAL.**—A handsome silver cup, value twenty guineas, has been given by an agricultural society formed at Pietermaritzburg, Port Natal, for the best show of wheat in three years—a promising incentive for a young colony. The cup was manufactured by Messrs. Jones and Son, of Liverpool.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**NOMINATION OF SHERIFFS.**—A Court of Aldermen was held on Monday, in consequence of a requisition to the Lord Mayor, for the consideration of the nomination, at the last court, of two gentlemen to fill the offices of Sheriffs of London and Sheriff of Middlesex. Alderman Hooper moved that the entry of the two names Mr. Grissell and Mr. Moore, whom he had put in nomination at the last court for the offices of sheriffs, be struck off the minutes, on the ground that these gentlemen had since declared that they would be seriously inconvenienced by the obligation to serve at the present time. Alderman Thompson seconded the motion. A long discussion took place, in the course of which Sir John Musgrave stated that, last year, he had nominated three gentlemen without having consulted one of them. He would move as an amendment, that the gentlemen nominated by him in his mayoralty should be included in the exemption. Several members expressed a doubt as to the legality of the whole of the proceedings of the Court, and a great deal of confusion and contradiction took place. Alderman Hooper's motion was ultimately negatived by the casting vote of the Lord Mayor against it. It is stated that the two gentlemen who were nominated by the Lord Mayor had each of them paid the fines of £400.

**SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.**—The eighth annual meeting of the friends of this institution was held on Saturday last, at the Freemasons' Hall; the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. On the platform there were also the Rev. R. Burgess, Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Calvert, Rev. Mr. Hughes, &c. Letters of apology had been received from the Duke of Newcastle, the Bishop of London, Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Mr. Peto, M.P., the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquis of Blandford, &c. By the report it appeared that during the past year the Thanksgiving model building in Portpool-lane had been opened. It had been erected out of a fund £2300 of which had been the result of collections on the Thanksgiving Day in 1849, the total cost having been upwards of £5000. The building would accommodate twenty families, and 128 single women; there being also a wash-house, which might be used by 34 persons at once. The wash-houses were used by about 500 persons per week; but of the 64 rooms for single women, at 1s. per week each person, there were at present only 34 occupied. After giving a most gratifying account of the progress of the different model lodging-houses in the metropolis, the report stated that the society had published the plans and specifications of Prince Albert's model cottages, and a tract called "Home Reform," all of which promised to be of great utility. The total receipts during the year, including a balance of £910 3s. 1d. in hand, had been £14,918, and the total disbursements £14,592; leaving a balance in hand of £325. The net value of the real property belonging to the society was £15,152 17s. 8d. The report was unanimously adopted. The principal speakers at the meeting were the noble chairman, Mr. Montagu Gore, Mr. Mechl, of Tiptree, Essex; the Rev. R. Burgess, Dr. Gurthwood, — Smith, and Mr. Slaney, M.P.

**DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.**—The annual meeting of this association was held on Monday afternoon, at the premises, No. 79, Pall-mall—the Rev. Dr. Russell presiding, in the absence of the Lord Bishop of London. The annual report stated that when the inquiry into the condition of the schools of the metropolis was instituted, five years ago, by the National Society, a great deficiency was discovered in the school accommodation of the diocese of London; and in the county of Middlesex alone, with a population of 1,736,636, there were only 81,777 scholars in the schools of the Church of England, or one in 194. There were then 767 schools in the county, and during the five years which had elapsed since that inquiry, the committee feared that the number of schools had by no means kept pace with the increase of the population; and it might be doubted whether, in the archdeaconries of London and Middlesex, over which the operations of this board extended, there were one in 20 of the population under a system of education connected with the Church of England. There were at present in union with the society 370 ragged schools. The results of the £5 exhibitions of pupil teachers had been found very advantageous. During the year £147 had been given towards the £5 pupil teachers' exhibitions, and the society had aided in the building of three schools, fitting up 75, paying the rent of 10, and had assisted many others in various ways, showing a total of 181 schools assisted. The report was agreed to, and several resolutions in accordance with the objects of the society were passed.

**UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL.**—Mr. Lacon, on Tuesday afternoon, delivered an interesting and useful lecture on his new mode of fitting boats to steamers and other vessels, by which the dreadful loss of life that had lately taken place in the destruction of the *Amazon* and *Birkenhead* might have been greatly diminished, if not altogether avoided. Mr. Lacon, for the purpose of showing the long neglect with which this subject has been treated, read accounts of the loss of ships by fire and wreck from the year 1804, in all which cases an immense amount of human life had been sacrificed by the negligent and inefficient management of the boats. He exhibited a working model of the proposed plan of improvement. Instead of the present mode, by which it requires several men at each end of a boat to lower it, who must act in strict uniformity or it is upset, Mr. Lacon does it with a single rope, which is managed by one man. The rope is passed round a barrel, the motion of which as the boat descends is regulated by a very simple, although a compound leverage, by means of which a man can lower a boat containing thirty-two persons on to the water as slowly as he pleases, or, should occasion require great speed during any period of the operation, the boat can be let down "by the run." Another part of the plan is, that the rope is held on the barrel, and is capable of sustaining a weight of three tons and a half: but it is not permanently fixed; so that, when the rope has run out, it becomes disengaged from the barrel, and allows the boat to drop astern, entirely free from the pitching and rolling of the ship. The usual vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Lacon.

**PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' SCHOOLS.**—A meeting of the Nonconformist body of all grades was held on Wednesday at the Mill-hill Schools, Hendon, for the purpose of witnessing the distribution of prizes to the scholars at the close of the scholastic year. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair. Before the prizes were distributed, a number of recitations were given by the pupils in various languages. Several English compositions were also given with great taste, and some humorous compositions with good effect. The prizes consisted chiefly of books, selected by the committee, all the books being most extensively bound. At the conclusion of these proceedings an excellent dinner was served in the large hall of the institution, to which upwards of 300 persons sat down.

**ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The third exhibition of this society took place on Wednesday, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The *flète* attracted an unusually large assembly of beauty and fashion. The paragonisms and Cape heaths were splendid; but the roses, although fine, were exceedingly limited in number. The pinks and pansies exhibited were of unusual excellence. A very interesting collection of wild flowers was shown by Mr. Clark. On the whole, the exhibition was fully equal to the deserved reputation of this society; and its management and arrangement reflected the highest credit upon the secretary, Mr. J. T. Neville, of Peckham, editor of the new periodical on floriculture called the *Gardeners' Record*. The usual list of prizes was awarded.

**ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.**—On Thursday the annual meeting of this institution was held at the dispensary, Dean-street, Soho; the Rev. William B. Lock in the chair. The report stated that during the past year 1029 patients had been admitted, of whom 335 were cured, 192 relieved, and 502 remained under treatment. The report of treatment adopted in the dispensary is purely constitutional, operations never being attempted except in cases of urgent necessity. The funds had lately been increased, but not to an extent commensurate with the claims of the charity; and the committee acknowledged the receipt of a legacy of £105 left the society by the late Joseph Roberts, Esq. The report was adopted, and thanks having been voted to the benefactors, to Mr. Harvey, the surgeon, and the chairman, the meeting separated.

**ROYAL GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.**—On Thursday the annual meeting of this society was held at the offices, Sackville-street, Piccadilly; Sir Peter Pole, Bart., in the chair. The report stated there were 40 pensioners on the funds of the society, 8 men and 32 women—the former of whom received 3s. 6d. a week, and the latter 2s. 6d. The committee were desirous, as soon as possible, of extending the benefits of the institution. The receipts for the past year were £254 17s., and the payments £365 8s. 9d., and the balance in hand was £235 6s. 9d. The report was adopted, and an increase of the weekly pensions advocated.

**ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.**—On Thursday the annual meeting of this useful institution was held in the hospital, King William-street, Charing-cross; his Grace the Duke of Richmond in the chair. The noble Duke opened the proceedings by pointing out the advantages of the institution, and stated that they had now in the hospital six persons who had been discharged from the army as incurably blind, but who were now, by the treatment they had received, nearly restored to sight. Both their late Majesties, George IV. and William IV., had promised a site for the hospital; but the Government were now pressing them for £3060, the price of the freehold—an Act of Parliament having some years ago been passed prohibiting such grants. This claim was pressing on the usefulness of the institution, which required increased exertions for its support. The total income of the hospital last year was only £676 11s.; the expenditure being £699 2s. 1d. A series of resolutions, pledging the meeting to the support of the hospital, were unanimously passed.

**INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.**—On Thursday the anniversary of this excellent institution was celebrated by the examination of the children by the Rev. Canon Dale, M.A., in scriptural and other knowledge, in which, for their ages, they displayed great proficiency. After the examination nearly 400 friends of the institution sat down to an elegant *déjeuner*, served under one of Mr. Benjamin Edgerton's spacious marquees erected in the grounds. The Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe presided, and made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the institution, which maintains nearly 400 children. These children it has been usual to turn over to their parents or other institutions at eight years of age; but some difficulty having been found in providing for them at that age, the boys are now to be kept till they are fourteen, and the girls to fifteen. Extra exertions having been made to increase the funds for this purpose, the collection amounted to £535.

**PAUPER EMIGRATION.**—On Thursday a vestry meeting of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields was held in the vestry room, King William-street—Mr. George Coantze in the chair—to consider the propriety of raising a sum not exceeding one-half of the rates upon an average of the last three years, to enable 52 persons—22 men and 30 women—who had memorialised the guardians of the poor for the means of emigration, to put their wishes into execution. The whole amount proposed to be raised was £1000, or one penny in the pound on the rateable property of the parish—being about the amount it would cost to keep the same number of people in the workhouse for two years. After some discussion, the further consideration of the subject was adjourned for a month.

**BRITISH ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—On Monday in the Standing Orders Committee, consisting of Lord Redesdale, chairman, and several other noble Lords, the standing orders were declared not complied with, and that the bill was not to proceed.

**ST. GILES'S RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.**—The ceremony of opening this institution took place on Wednesday morning, under the auspices of Lord Shaftesbury. The new building is situated at the corner of George-street and Broad-street, Bloomsbury, and is formed to accommodate for educational purposes 300 children. The dormitories, which are well ventilated, and usefully but plainly furnished, will accommodate 40 boys and the same number of girls; and there are also workshops where any pupil can have the opportunity of learning the rudiments of some useful and remunerative employment. At two o'clock 300 children sat down to dinner in the hall. In the evening a public meeting was held at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre; the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair, supported by the Hon. and Rev. Montagu Villiers, Mr. S. M. Peto, M.P., &c. The report stated that the cost of the building had been £400, fitting up £805, and the gas fittings swelled the amount to £2755. Of this sum only £1600 had been raised, leaving £1155 remaining as a liability.

**ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.**—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has generously forwarded to Mr. Frederick Salmon (the founder of this hospital), through Colonel Phipps, a donation of £25 to its funds.

**EAST INDIA HOUSE.**—On Wednesday a general quarterly court of proprietors was held at the establishment in Leadenhall-street. Sir James W. Hogg, Bart., M.P., in taking the chair, said it was his duty to lay before the court, agreeably to the laws, a copy of the resolutions of the House of Lords, passed on the 2d and 19th of April, for a select committee for the better government of her Majesty's Indian territories; also, a copy of the resolutions of the House of Commons, passed on the 19th and 23d of April, for a select committee for the like purpose. The business disposed of was of the ordinary character.

**THE SHERIFFS' DINNER TO THE JUDGES.**—On Wednesday the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex gave a very elegant dinner to the judges, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. The chair, as usual upon these occasions, was jointly occupied by the Sheriffs Cotterell and Swift, who, in the course of the evening, alternately proposed the different toasts. Amongst the guests we observed Lord John Russell, M.P.; Vice-Chancellor Turner, Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Talford, Mr. Justice Crompton, Baron Martin, &c.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, June 19, were—Males, 774; females, 812; total, 1586. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 455; females, 448; total, 903, being the same number nearly as in the preceding week. By the official report it appears that the mortality produced by diseases of the respiratory organs last week was 104, and is near the usual amount for this season of the year. Epidemics were fatal in the preceding week in 209 cases, and last week in 196, a decrease which would be somewhat more marked but for diarrhoea, a complaint which may be expected, with the approach of the summer months, to become more prevalent. Smallpox destroyed 28 children under 15 years, and 7 adults, a mortality double the average of corresponding weeks; in five cases, two of which occurred at the ages of 22 and 32 years, it is stated that vaccination had been previously performed. The fatal cases of scarlatina amount to 41. Two deaths ascribed to English cholera were registered in the week.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.379 in. The mean temperature of the week was 55.2 deg., which is 4.6 deg. below the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day of the week, to an extent varying from 3 to 6 deg. The wind blew from the south-west and south-south-east. The amount of rain that fell in the week was 1.09 in.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**ACHILLI v. NEWMAN.**—LIBEL.—Great interest has been excited during the week by this trial, which came on before Lord Campbell and a special jury, in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday last, in the form of a criminal information against the Rev. Dr. Newman, the well-known Oxford divine, who has become a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, for a libel published by him in one of his lectures against the equally well-known Dr. Achilli, an Italian priest who has conformed to the Church of England. The libel complained of charged Dr. Achilli with having led a grossly immoral life, almost from the period of his becoming a priest some 25 or 26 years ago down to the present time. The plea of the defendant, Dr. Newman, was a plea of justification, reiterating the charges of the libel against Achilli, praying to be allowed to establish the justification by evidence, and further pleading "Not Guilty." The case of the plaintiff was stated by the Attorney-General, who, with the Solicitor-General and Mr. T. F. Ellis, appeared for the Crown. Sir A. E. Cockburn, who, with Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, Mr. Bramwell, Q.C., Mr. Addison, and Mr. Badeley, appeared in support of the defendant's case, sustained the plea of justification by the evidence of witnesses of both sexes, who were personally cognisant of the crimes and vices laid to the charge of Achilli in the libel. On the other hand, Dr. Achilli himself was examined at great length, and throughout his examination and cross-examination he steadily denied the truth of the charges set forth against his character and conduct, both in the libel and in the plea of justification. Lord Cam, ell, after a hearing of four days, summed up late on Thursday evening, when the jury, after two hours deliberation, returned a verdict for the Crown on all the issues, except the 19th, which sets forth that Dr. Achilli had been deprived by the Roman authorities of his professorship and interdicted from preaching. The verdict, therefore, on all the material points is in favour of Dr. Achilli.

**THE QUEEN v. THE EASTERN ARCHIEPISCOPO COMPANY.**—This case came on to be tried in the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday last, before Lord Campbell and a special jury. This was a proceeding by *scire facias*, to repeal letters-patent granted by her Majesty in the year 1847 for incorporating the Eastern Archiepiscopo Company. The ground of the proceeding was that certain provisions contained in the charter had not been complied with. This charter incorporated the company, with a capital of £200,000 in 2000 shares of £100, for the purpose of cultivating land, working mines, and trafficking in the island of Labuan. It contained directions that within twelve months from the date of the charter £100,000 of the capital should be subscribed, and £50,000 paid up; that within the same period a deed of settlement should be executed and lodged in the office of the Board of Trade. The *scire facias* suggested that the parties had not entered into such agreement; that £100,000 had not been subscribed, and £50,000 had not been paid up; that no deed had been lodged in the office of the Board of Trade; that business had not been commenced by the company before £50,000 had been paid up, and before £100,000 had been subscribed; that a false certificate had been sent by the company to the Board of Trade that £100,000 had been subscribed and £50,000 paid up. Upon these and numerous other suggestions there were traverses. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Sir A. E. Cockburn, Mr. H. Hill, Q.C., and Mr. Willes appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Crowder, Q.C., Mr. Watson, Q.C., and Mr. Smith for the defendants. Lord Campbell having summed up the evidence, the jury gave a verdict for the defendant on the issue as to the lodging the deed, and for the Crown on the issue relating to the paying up the £50,000. The finding upon these issues virtually determined the others, certain questions of law being reserved for the consideration of the Court above.—Verdict for the Crown.

**THE REV. R. WHISTON v. THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ROCHESTER.**—The hearing of this case, which is a claim on the part of the Rev. R. Whiston, on account of his dismissal from the Mastership of the Grammar School at Rochester, and which has been pending for some time before the court of the Bishop of Rochester, who was assisted by Mr. Baron Park and Dr. Washington, was brought to a close on Wednesday. The Bishop of Rochester reserved his judgment for the present, taking time to consider the decision he should come to.

**ASSAULT ON A JUDGE.**—Samuel James, a ruffian-looking young man, was on Tuesday convicted before Mr. Serjeant Adams, at the Middlesex Sessions, for having stolen a purse and a sum of £1 1s. 6d. from the person of Mary Ann Fry, at the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to be transported for ten years. The prisoner, when about leaving the court, turned round and threw a penny ink-bottle which he took from his pocket, with great violence, in the direction of the judge's head. Most fortunately, however, at the instant it left the prisoner's hand Serjeant Adams happened to incline his head a little to the left, and the missile passed by his right ear and struck the back of the temporary canopy over the chair, producing a deeply indented mark that left no doubt that if the bottle had struck him, as was intended, the consequences must have been most painful and serious to the learned Serjeant. Had he been sitting upright it would have struck him close by the right eye. The learned judge then calmly ordered the prisoner to be replaced at the bar, and sentenced him to be transported for the term of fifteen years. He was then removed, and was immediately handcuffed.

**SOCIETY FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.**—On Wednesday, the annual general meeting of this society was held at their rooms, in Regent-street; Lord Brougham, the president, in the chair. Among those present were the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Stradbroke, Lord Beaumont, Mr. Home, M.P., Mr. Commissioner Fane, Mr. W. Hawes, Mr. A. J. Stephens, &c. The report of the progress of the society during the past year was read, and imparted general satisfaction. The following resolutions were then agreed to:—"That this meeting, whilst fully appreciating the bill for the compulsory enfranchisement of copyholds as a most important and valuable measure, regrets that so little progress has yet been made in improving the law relating to the transfer of freehold land." "That the progressive consolidation of the jurisdictions of the courts of law and equity is a matter deserving the immediate consideration of the Legislature as a most efficient and practicable amelioration of legal procedure." "That steps should be taken for the consolidation and codification of the statutes and common law of this country, and that the portions of the criminal law already digested should be promulgated." "That, in order to carry on, mature, and complete the necessary amendment in the law, it is essential to establish a minister of justice or department in the State which shall be devoted to those duties."

**THE SPITALFIELDS SILK-WEAVERS.**—On Tuesday night a very numerous attended general meeting of the broad silk-weavers of Spitalfields and its vicinity was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town, Bethnal-green, to take into consideration the conduct of a committee appointed by some unemployed weavers, who had issued a circular appealing to the nobility and gentry for aid, which it was contended they were not authorised by the trade to do. A resolution, strongly condemning the proceedings of the committee and all similar proceedings, was passed almost unanimously.



## T H E W A R I N B U R M A H .



RANGOON TOWN, FORTIFICATIONS, AND DAGON PAGODA.

The following communication, from an officer on board the Hon. East India Company's steam-ship *Sesostris*, engaged in the operations in the Rangoon River, refers to the taking of Rangoon by our troops on the 14th of April last, and was accompanied by one of the Sketches here engraved. The letter was written on the 18th, four days after the occurrence of the scenes described by our Correspondent, and is interesting as giving personal details and glimpses, seen by an individual, of those military operations which we described in *globo* under the general head of Indian News in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 5th instant.

Our Correspondent, speaking of the capture of Rangoon, says:—

The first act of our warlike drama is over, and Rangoon has fallen, after a spirited defence by the Burmese. \* \* \* We went up the river with our whole force on Easter eve; and on Easter Sunday took up our position off the stockades which you see in the Sketch. As we anchored, they opened fire upon us: the balls came whistling over our heads, striking the ship. One poor fellow, an officer of the 51st Regiment, was standing on our hatchway close to me, as I was getting my guns adrift, when a round shot struck him right through the shoulder, and killed him—at least, he died in two hours. We had not any mere casualties on board, but many very narrow escapes; a round shot nearly took my hat off, and struck the mainmast. But when we opened our tremendous fire, it soon altered the question: we poured in a storm of shot and shell; and at ten minutes after 10 a shell from our (*Sesostris*) after 68-pounder blew up the enemy's magazine. (See Sketch.) The position of the shipping is here correctly shown. The fire at one time was pretty brisk from the stockade, but was speedily silenced by the tremendous fire we opened on them. The second shot fired from the magazine on the left killed poor Armstrong of the 51st, H.M. regiment, and we were struck several times, but no one else was killed. The *Mooruff* had four killed, and two were killed on board the *Atalanta* transport, which anchored too close under fire. The stockade on the right was strongly defended by a trench and *cheveux-de-frise* of stakes, which it would have been

difficult to take by escalade; but they appeared totally unprepared for our great weight of metal.

This settled the matter for the day: the Burmese found it very little use to attempt to defend the river stockades under our fire. Next morning (Easter Monday) our troops landed, and attacked the stockades inland, whilst we shifted our position round another point of the river. The troops lost some men, and did not get on well; so we were ordered to cover them with shell, and clear the inland stockades, when the effect was extremely grand: the great Dagon pagoda shone up like a pyramid of fire in the glare two miles off.

On Tuesday we continued to shell at intervals, whilst the troops were inactive; and continued to do so till two o'clock on Wednesday morning by order, when we ceased, and the troops advanced to attack the great stockade. I watched them from the masthead: the Burmese kept up a strong fire from the stockade and pagoda, where they had heavy guns mounted; but on the afternoon the 18th Royal Irish led the storming party, and paid in losing several men. The Burmese fled outside: we opened fire on them, and Rangoon was ours. Two of our ships, the *Mooruff* and *Feroze*, attacked a stockade that had repulsed one of her Majesty's ships, the *Serpent*, and took it easily by clearing first with the heavy guns. The Admiral Austin has expressed his approval of the way in which our ships have done their work.

I have been on shore, and have visited the Great Pagoda, &c. I was much struck with the Dagon, which is a mass of brick and stone, cased over and gilt, and rising about 250 or 300 feet: it is surrounded by small pagodas and elaborately carved houses, containing multitudes of gilt and marble images, great bells, &c. The base is surrounded by guardian winged monsters like griffins, their wings inlaid with coloured glass, and gilt in strange barbaric taste. I have got all sorts of curiosities in the shape of images and little gilt gods; also, a sword and gilt hat, which a chief left in the trenches; and a collar, not of much value, which I got off the stockade the first morning I landed. I thought at the time I was doing something wonderful, not knowing that our fire had cleared them out. The destruction in the town amongst the houses was very great: the native troops destroyed everything in the way of furniture that they could not carry off; and I pitied the poor Rangoon people,

who, I believe, are rather favourable to us than otherwise. The town was defended by picked men sent down from the capital, Ava: they wore red uniforms, and gilt hats. The place was completely deserted when I walked through it. The scene in the court of the Great Pagoda was very singular, the 18th and two native regiments being quartered there: they were scattered amidst the huge gods and images in the different temples. Here we saw a stupendous figure holding a bell, and there one with a forage cap on and a pipe in its mouth; another with a great coat. The whole scene was very ludicrous, as the poor fellows lay asleep in every direction.

The burning of the stockades and shelling the pagodas on the night of Easter Monday was a scene of havoc. The troops were landed in the morning, and had some sharp skirmishing, in which several were killed and wounded; so it was determined to clear out the stockades between the pagodas and the shore by a heavy fire from the ships, and thus create a diversion. We set fire during the day to the stockades commanding the river; the rest of the fires were occasioned by red-hot shot and shell, and carosses, which we poured into the inland stockades. I soon witnessed an illumination such as I had never seen before: the thunder of the heavy guns, and the rush and explosion of shell and rockets, was indescribably grand; while the great Dagon pagoda, gilt from summit to base, shone out occasionally with a lurid light reflected on it in the background.

It is disputed whether the Great Pagoda is hollow or solid: some persons say there are subterranean passages leading to the interior. I do not think there will be much prize money this time: it all depends upon the campaign being renewed after the monsoon.

What our next destination will be is a mystery. I hope we shall not stay here all the monsoon, for we cannot get any supplies, and cholera is beginning to show itself in the fleet. There were fourteen ships of war employed in this affair of Rangoon. Hoping you will be satisfied that I have got off all clean this first scene of the campaign, I am, &c.,

Mr. Thomas Windus, Stamford-hill.

ALFRED T. WINDUS.

It is stated, in a postscript to the above—

It was a horrid sight visiting the stockades the morning after the fire: poor



MOORUFF.

FOX.

SESOSTRIS.

FEROZE.

ROCKLIFFE.

BATTLER.

ATALANTA.

STORMING OF RANGOON.



## T H E W A R I N B U R M A H .



EXPLOSION OF THE EXPENSE MAGAZINE, AND DESTRUCTION OF THE STRONG STOCKADE, BY A SHELL FROM THE SQUADRON.

wretches, dead, and some wounded (but most of the latter had been carried off), were lying about, and the dogs tearing them to pieces, with crows and vultures tearing themselves till they could scarcely fly. In the magazine that we blew up, some of the dead had been so burnt as to fall to pieces when touched. The effect of our fire was fearful: indeed, nothing could have stood such heavy guns. But the Burmese fought with spirit till completely driven out. There has been a

steam-ship *Sesostris*. Here the *Fox* frigate is seen coming to her moorings astern of the *Moozuffer*.

The first, third, fourth, and fifth Sketches are by another officer, engaged in the action.

In the third View is shown the destruction of the stockades defending the river face of Rangoon, by the combined Royal and Indian naval squadrons, representing the explosion of the Expense magazine, and total destruction of the strong stockade defending the King's Wharf, by a shell from the *Sesostris*. The stockade defending Dalla was stormed and carried by a combined party of blue jackets, marines, and a company of her Majesty's 18th.

The next Sketch shows one of the Talien corps.

Lastly is a Burmese man of war, built at Rangoon by the King of Ava, and captured in the late action by the *Hermes*.

## UNITED STATES.

The intelligence from New York this week comes down to the 12th inst.

The Democratic National Convention held at Baltimore had nominated General Franklin Pierce for the Presidency, and Mr. Rufus King for the Vice-Presidency; and throughout the Union, in all the leading cities, political meetings were being held to ratify this choice of the Baltimore Convention.

The Senate was engaged in executive session, discussing the nomination of judges for Utah (the Mormon State). Two out of the three candidates are Mormons, and there was a strong disinclination on the part of the Senate to nominate them.

The following resolution, brought forward by Mr. Hamlin, had been agreed to:—

That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law as to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to vessels built in foreign countries, when the same have been wrecked in the United States, and when the amount of repair shall be three-fourths of the value of the said vessels when so repaired.

The House of Representatives had under discussion a bill appropriating 10,000,000 acres of the public lands to be apportioned among the States for the comfortable maintenance of the insane.

Upwards of twenty memorials had been presented to the House from steam-engineers, residing and employed on the northern lakes and the rivers, bays, and gulfs of the Atlantic coast, praying for the enactment of some law "correcting, as far as practicable, the evils that now exist in the conduct of steam-vessels, and to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam."

Meagher, the lately escaped political exile, was receiving great attention from the New York Common Council and other constituted bodies of the State.

Kossuth had arrived in New York on the 7th. Everything was quite different from his first appearance there, and no more notice was taken of him than of any private man.

The "national council" of Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, assembled at Baltimore, had addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity under their charge, in which, after strongly enforcing the necessity of obedience to the prelates, they exhort them to increased exertions in behalf of works of charity and religious zeal, and to co-operate in their endeavours to educate more priests, who would be suitable for the infant churches. The letter also urges the laity to encourage Roman Catholic schools, and indirectly appeals for contributions in support of the proposed university in Ireland, and the society established at Lyons, in France, for the purpose of aiding Roman Catholic missionaries in the propagation of their faith.

On the 3d instant, three fugitive slaves from Kentucky were arrested by the Sheriff of Detroit, *en route* to Canada, in consequence of a telegraphic message. A large number of coloured people assembled, and the prisoners were rescued, hurried off to the river, taken into a boat, and within two hours safely landed in Canada.

A silver mine is reported to have been discovered in Southern Illinois. The Lake Superior papers state that an extensive coal-bed had been discovered in the vicinity of L'Anse Bay.

Accounts from the West show that the cholera had begun its ravages. Many persons had recently died from this malady in several of the towns and on the steamers navigating the Mississippi. It also prevailed to a considerable extent in connexion with other diseases on the prairies.

From California we have advices dated May 18. From the mines the news is cheering. A company at Downville were taking out 1000 dollars per day. A piece of gold weighing 36 ounces had been found



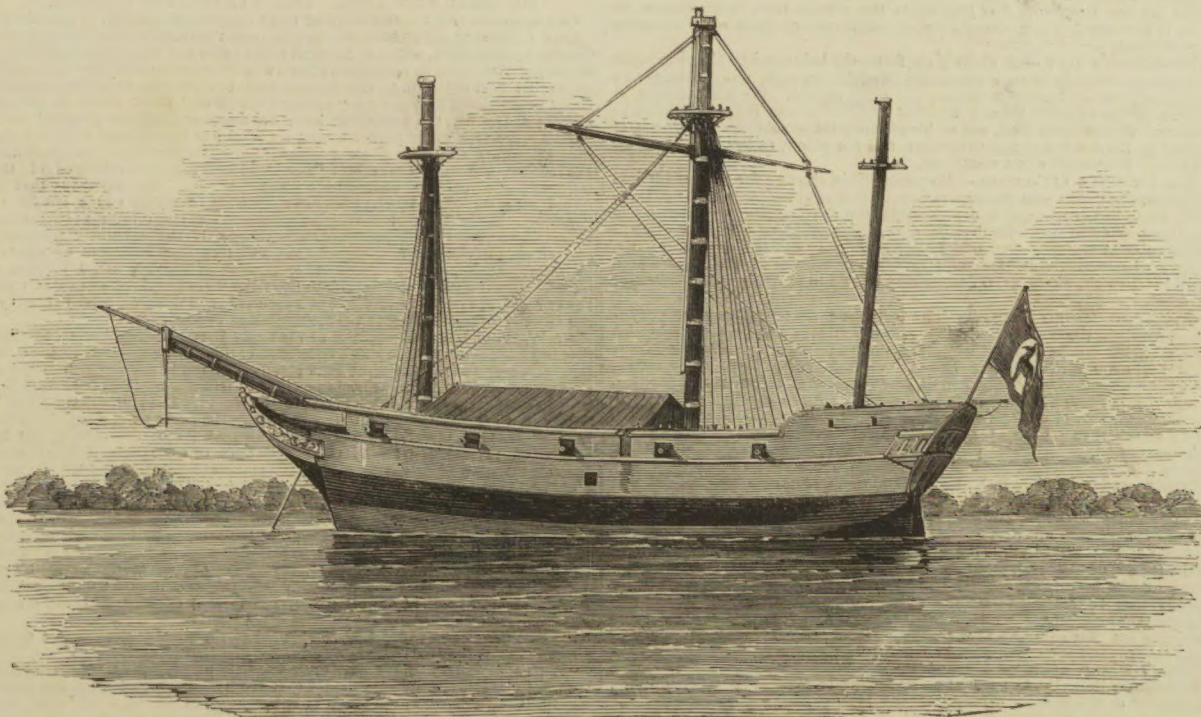
TALIEN SOLDIER.

good deal of loss at the inland stockades; indeed, as have said, they were obliged to resort to our shot and shell to cover them.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first View shows the site of Rangoon Town, with the Fortifications and the Dagon Pagoda; and Dalla leftward.

The second Illustration shows the scene described in the above letter of Lieutenant Alfred Tubb Windus, of the Hon. East India Company's



BURMESE MAN-OF-WAR, CAPTURED BY THE "HERMES."



at San Joaquin, and many persons in that vicinity were taking nine ounces per day.

The Panama Railway had been opened another four miles. Two miles additional would be opened in a fortnight.

From Mexico we have intelligence to the 19th of May, which notices an official proposition, signed by President Arista and his officers, announcing his willingness to promote the formation of a company to construct a canal, railroad, or wagon road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, subject to the approval of the Mexican Congress. The application of A. G. Sloo for the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec had been passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 60 to 20. The nature of the application is for an exclusive right of way across the Isthmus for forty years, with a grant of a league of land on either side of the road. He binds himself, in one year, to build a plank-road across the Isthmus, and, as soon as the travel will justify it, a railroad. Mexico to receive for forty years two-fifths of the receipts of the route; and at the expiration of that time the road is to revert to Mexico, who is to pay the grantee, or his heirs, two-fifths of the receipts for forty years. Both parties to the grant are to be represented in the management of the company.

From Para, in the north-west of Brazil, there are advices of the 6th of May, which notice the recent occurrence off that coast of a sea fight between three ships, supposed to be French transports bound to Cayenne.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

##### LADY MARY DE REEDE GINKLE.



The death of this lady, the second and last surviving daughter of Frederick Christian Rynhard, sixth Earl of Athlone, died at the Hague, 9th June. Her Ladyship had completed her 83d year. Her immediate ancestor was the famous General de Ginkell, so distinguished in the campaign against James II. in Ireland. He commanded in chief at the siege of Athlone

and the battle of Agbrim, and was created, in consequence of his eminent services, Earl of Athlone and Baron of Agbrim.

##### WILLIAM EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, ESQ., OF ANNICK LODGE, AYRSHIRE.

Col. MONTGOMERY, of Annick Lodge, was second son of the late Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of the same place, grandson of Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of Collesfield, and nephew of Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton. He was born 15th April, 1789, and married, 7th January, 1824, Susannah Fraser, daughter of John Anderson, Esq., by whom he leaves several children.

He was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Ayrshire, and Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry. His death occurred on the 14th inst.

##### ABEL ROUS DOTTIN, ESQ., LATE M.P. FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

This respected gentleman, formerly a Captain in the 2d Life Guards, resided, for many years, at Bugle Hall, Southampton, and sat in Parliament for that town, generally supporting the Conservative party. He was elder son of the late Abel Dottin, Esq., of Grenada Hall, in Barbadoes, and of English, in Oxfordshire. High Sheriff of that county in 1764; and great-grandson of William Dottin, Esq., of Grenada Hall, who was, as his father had been, a member of the Assembly and Council of Barbadoes. He married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Robert Burnett Jones, Esq., of Ades, in Sussex, Attorney-General of the island of Barbadoes.

Captain Dottin, who had attained a very advanced age, in the esteem and regard of all who knew him, died on the 17th instant, at his residence, 31, Argyle-street, London.

##### COMMANDER ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, R.N.

ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, a Commander in the Royal Navy, was brother of the late Sir John Macdonald Kinnier, British Envoy at the Court of Persia. Archibald Macdonald began very early in life a long and creditable naval career, and was midshipman of the *Arcton*, at the capture of the Dutch fleet in the Texel, in 1799. He was wounded at Copenhagen, in 1801, during the memorable engagement fought under the command of Lord Nelson. He took an active share in many subsequent severe engagements, and was again wounded. In 1815 he commanded the transports which conveyed the British troops under Lord Wellington to the Continent for the campaign which ended so brilliantly at Waterloo. Latterly Commander Macdonald was employed in the Coast Guard and Preventive services; and for the last twenty-four years of his life he was the Superintendent of Quarantine at the port of Liverpool. Commander Macdonald, who was much esteemed, died on the 13th inst., at his residence at the Rock Ferry, Cheshire: his demise is very generally lamented.

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAM FLEET.**—The hull of the monster iron screw-steamer *Himalaya*, building for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, is nearly completed, and it is expected she will be launched in October, and will be ready for sea at the latter end of this year. Her length is 370 feet, and her engines will be 700 horse-power. She is larger than the *Great Britain* screw-steamer, besides which the engines of the *Great Britain* are only 500 horse-power. The *Himalaya* is destined to run between Southampton and Alexandria, and she will be commanded by Captain Brooks, the oldest officer in the company's service. The company's steamer *Indus*, which runs between Southampton and Alexandria, is laid up—lengthening 37 feet, and having new and more powerful engines put into her. Some idea may be formed of the increase of speed of transit on the overland India route during the last few years by the fact that the heavy portion of the India mail is not due at Southampton before the 28th of the month, yet it lately arrived on the 17th, and never hardly later than the 20th. The Peninsular and Oriental Company are now building five new vessels, and altogether, when their fleet is complete, it will amount to nearly 40 steamers. The company's screw-steamer *Formosa*, destined to convey the mails between Singapore and Sydney, arrived at Southampton on Sunday last, after a rapid voyage from the Clyde, and starts for Australia on the 7th of August next. The same company's screw-steamer *Madras*, bound for the Bosphorus, has just made the voyage from Southampton to Malta in nine days, which shows to what extraordinary speed screw-steamer have attained.

**NAPOLEON'S HAT.**—A hat which formerly belonged to the Emperor Napoleon, and which he wore during the Russian campaign, was sold on Saturday last at Chateau Thierry for the sum of 4000*l.* (£160). The hat belonged to a person of the name of Evrard, who had been one of the Emperor's *valets de chambre*. Evrard lately died, and on his property being sold for the benefit of his family, the hat was put up to auction, and the widow, rather than part with the relic, gave the price just mentioned.

**MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.**—No perceptible change for the better has taken place in the state of the unfortunate gentleman since his removal to Chiswick, where he is not placed under anything like the restraint experienced in the House of Commons. He lives liberally, is permitted to drink wine, plays considerably at billiards, but still talks wanderingly and acts erratically. Dr. Conolly, of Hanwell, visits him, and several members of the House have been down to Chiswick, where Mr. O'Connor may be said to be doing as well as can be expected.

**EPIDEMIC AMONG HORSES.**—The influenza among horses, so prevalent throughout the country during the past few months, continues its unabated course. It is a disease so insidious in its nature as frequently to escape detection until the more serious lesions have gained too firm a hold. The cough, which at other times is looked upon as a mere temporary irritation in the air-passages, and which nursing generally removes, is, at the present unwholesome period, a symptom of considerable danger. It has this year been more general in its attack than on any previous occasion of its visit to this country; hence the losses sustained have been greater than in any season within our remembrance. It presents, too, peculiarities hitherto unobserved by the veterinary profession, and in frequent instances baffles the skill of the most eminent of that body. Many valuable horses of the cart and other breeds have fallen victims to its ravages, and at the present time a number of owners of this useful animal are deprived of their services, owing to this treacherous affection.

**BOOKS, &c. TO MAURITIUS.**—A notice has been issued by command of the Postmaster-General, which states that on and from the 1st July next, printed books, magazines, reviews, and pamphlets (whether British, Colonial, or foreign) may be transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and Mauritius, by packet via Plymouth, or, if specially so addressed, by the overland mail via Southampton, at the following reduced rates of postage; viz. For each package not exceeding 1 lb. in weight, 6*d.*; exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 11 lb., 1*s.*; exceeding 11 lb. and not exceeding 21 lb., 2*s.*; exceeding 21 lb. and not exceeding 31 lb., 3*s.*; and so on, increasing 1*s.* for every additional pound, or fraction of a pound.

The *General Hewitt* (Gatenby) has arrived in the London Docks from Sydney (whence she sailed the 7th of March), with 18,857 ounces of gold, valued at about £75,000. The *Abeyfoyle*, from Port Phillip (whence she sailed the 18th of February), has also reached the Channel, with 40,272 ounces, valued at £171,000.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

###### GUANO—THE LOBOS ISLANDS.

Earl FORTESCUE presented a petition from owners and occupiers of land in Devon, praying that the Lobos Islands might be considered free for our vessels to obtain guano from, and complaining of the high price for guano demanded by the Peruvian Government. He wished to know whether the noble Earl at the head of foreign affairs was prepared to lay papers on the subject upon the table, which had been promised.

The Earl of MALMESBURY would lay all the papers on the table of their Lordships' House in a day or two. The subject, he admitted, was of much importance to the agricultural interest, and had attracted the attention of her Majesty's Government for some time past. The island of Lobos had, however, not been correctly described by the petitioners, who stated it had never been claimed by the Peruvian Government until the demand for the guano, with which it abounded, arose. On the contrary, in 1803 the island was claimed by Peru, and that claim was admitted by the Advocate-General. So far, therefore, Government was compelled to regard the island as *prima facie* belonging to that republic. Having said that much, he would say that Government could not interfere to protect any vessel going there, except under such regulations as the Government of Peru might establish. Her Majesty's Government had, however, given instructions to our cruisers to collect information as to whether the Patagonian or Polynesian islands contained similar deposits, in order that, by competition, the Peruvian Government might be obliged to diminish the prices of guano, which they insisted upon in consequence of having a monopoly of the trade. Their Lordships would obtain further information from the papers he would lay upon the table.

###### MARRIAGE WITH THE SISTER OF A DECEASED WIFE.

Petitions from various localities were presented in favour of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, by several noble Lords.

The Earl ST. GERMAN, having presented a petition from 11,000 persons, including 59 clergymen of the metropolis, to the same effect, said he desired to call the attention of their Lordships to the number of petitions from persons of all classes and ranks in life, 98,000 in number, which had been presented that day, all of which expressed the same wishes. The subject of marriage with a deceased wife's sister had been thoroughly investigated, especially by a society established for that purpose; and the result of inquiry was to show that England was almost the only country which prohibited such alliances. The noble Earl argued at much length in favour of relaxing the law so far as to render marriages of this kind lawful.

After some observations from Lords Lyndhurst and Campbell and the Bishops of St. Asaph and Salisbury, against any alteration in the law, the subject dropped.

###### COUNTY COURTS.

Their Lordships, on the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, agreed to the Commons' amendments to the County Courts Extension Bill, after some discussion.

###### THE OUTRAGE ON MR. MATHER AT FLORENCE.

Lord BEAUMONT brought forward the case of Mr. Mather; and, after entering into the whole of the circumstances, censured the Foreign Secretary for want of firmness in the ulterior negotiations, but admitted he was right in holding Tuscany responsible for the injury instead of Austria. In conclusion, he moved for the production of the instructions to Sir H. Bulwer in which "the nature of the redress demanded was explained."

The Earl of MALMESBURY, while condemning the outrage as altogether inexcusable, disputed the allegation of Lord J. Russell that it involved the honour of England. He held his predecessor, Lord Granville, to have been wrong in interfering before Mr. Mather had endeavoured to obtain reparation from the Tuscan tribunals—a British subject in a foreign country being entitled to the same redress as a native, and no more. He defended his own course in recommending pecuniary compensation, on the ground that the case was one of personal injury; and having replied to the comments of Lord J. Russell and Lord Palmerston, made in the other House, censured Mr. Scarlett for deviating from his instructions, and stated that Sir H. Bulwer had been directed to re-open the negotiations, and either to obtain an acknowledgment from the Tuscan Government of its responsibility or quit Florence.

Lord CAMPBELL held that Mr. Scarlett had been fully justified in concluding the arrangement he had made with the Tuscan Government, and urged the vagueness of the instructions on which he had acted as the ground of justification.

The Earl of ABERDEEN was of opinion that the demand for redress might fairly have been made either from Austria or Tuscany, but preferably upon Austria. After the ample apology of Prince Schwarzenberg, however, the national honour ought to have been satisfied, and Lord Malmesbury had done right in afterwards regarding the case as one of mere personal injury, to be compensated pecuniarily by Tuscany.

After some observations from Earl GRANVILLE, The Earl of DERRY defended the Earl of Malmesbury, and said that not a step had been taken, nor an instruction issued, without his previous knowledge and assent. The recognition by the Tuscan Government of its responsibility for the safety of British subjects in its territories was the point upon which her Majesty's Government had all along insisted, but which Mr. Scarlett, on his own responsibility, had not merely consented, but volunteered to waive. To this settlement of the question the Government could not give its assent, and therefore it was that instructions had been sent out to Sir H. Bulwer to obtain a recognition of that principle; but it would be impossible at present to lay those instructions before the House.

Lord BEAUMONT withdrew his motion. The Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill was read a third time, and passed. The Enfranchisement of Copyholders Bill also passed; as did the Trustees Act Amendment Bill.

###### MILITIA BILL.

This Bill was likewise read a third time, and passed. Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at noon. The Poor-law Board Continuance Bill was, after considerable discussion, read a third time and passed. The remainder of the sitting was chiefly occupied in committee on the Metropolitan Burial Bill.

The Metropolis Water Supply Bill was read a third time and passed. The House adjourned from four until six o'clock.

###### BRENTWOOD SCHOOL AND CHARITY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in answer to Mr. Harcourt, explained that he had been induced to recommend the acceptance of £2000 for the £7000 due to the Brentwood School, by the late head master, by an arrangement by which the patron agreed to transfer the surplus of the charity connected with it to the school, in order to increase its efficiency.

###### MR. MURRAY.

In reply to a question from Lord D. Stuart, Lord STANLEY said he had received such intelligence from Italy as led him to form great hopes that the life of Mr. Murray, who was now lying under sentence of death at Ancona, would be spared. He could not say, however, whether he was guilty or innocent of the charges made against him, but Sir Henry Bulwer was making such inquiries as would enable him to form an opinion upon the subject.

###### NATIONAL EDUCATION. THE MANAGEMENT CLAUSES.

On the motion that the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill be considered, Lord J. RUSSELL called attention to the recent minute of the Committee of Council on Education, which he thought very unwise and objectionable, although he did not think that its pernicious effects would be perceptible for some time to come. His first objection to this minute was, that whereas heretofore teachers might be dismissed for teaching "unsound doctrines," which would be decided upon by the clergy, the words "or on other moral or religious grounds" were introduced, which would place the teachers wholly at the disposal of the clergy, thus altogether changing their position and destroying their independence. His second objection was that it tended to weaken the influence of the lay members of the committee; and, thirdly, he objected that it would separate the clergy from the laity in carrying out a system of education. He looked with the more apprehension at this minute, as emanating from a Government which professed its weakness in the present Parliament, and which, therefore, only proposed, in all humility, such measures as were of absolute and indispensable utility. If in their weakness they could propose a measure like this, what was to be expected from them in the plenitude of their power? What could be expected but a series of such minutes, totally destroying all popular interference in the great work of education?

Mr. WALPOLE said the complaint of the noble Lord was nothing more than that the minute in question was a relaxation of the management clauses. It, in fact, however, did nothing more than give back to the Church what Parliament always intended the Church should possess. There was no inspection into the management and internal discipline of these schools from 1840 to 1846, while a Conservative Government was in power; but in the latter year, when the noble Lord came into power, an entire change took place—not openly, but by means of private letters—by the introduction of the management clauses. The schools were plainly told that these clauses must be accepted, or they could not hope to partake of the Government grant. The Church justly complained of what was done, contending that it ought to have perfect freedom in framing the constitution of its schools. This, however, was denied them at that time, and in now restoring it to them by this minute he believed they were pursuing a course which would tend to heal many differences in the Church. The minute only said that the promoters of these schools should be at liberty to constitute those schools as they pleased, and yet be entitled to receive a portion of the public grant for education, and to that decision he could see no possible objection.

Sir H. VERNYER contended that the honour of the country was pledged to the preservation of the management clauses.

Mr. GLADSTONE contended that there was nothing unreasonable in what had been done by this minute, and denied that the honour of Parliament was in any way pledged to maintain the management clauses, which, after all, were only experimental. It might be necessary to have a thousand minutes while in an experimental state, paving the way to a sound system of national education, and it would be absurd to say that the honour of Parliament was pledged to any of these minutes.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Hume, Mr. Miles, Mr. J. A. Smith,

and other hon. members took part, the Consolidated Fund Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to.

In reply to a question from Sir J. GRAHAM, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he would withdraw the Grand Juries (Metropolitan District) Bill.

The Patent Law Amendment Bill passed through committee. The Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill also passed through committee. The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill also passed through committee.

###### JEWISH DISABILITIES.—MR. SALOMONS.

The third reading of the Disabilities Repeal Bill was opposed by Mr. NEWDEGATE, and supported by

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER, who explained that Lord Lyndhurst was its author; and pointed out the uselessness of the penalties the existing law imposed on persons voting in the House of Commons without taking the oaths, which was the case the bill was intended to meet, especially with reference to Mr. Salomons, who had sat and voted as member for Greenwich without taking the oaths as regulated by law.

Sir W. P. WOOD, Mr. ANSTET, and M. HUDSON, also spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE would oppose the bill if he looked upon it as Sir W. P. Wood did, as an instalment towards the removal of those disabilities which prevented Jews sitting in Parliament; but, believing the penalties it sought to repeal were unnecessary for the maintenance of the existing law, he supported it. Mr. NEWDEGATE having withdrawn his opposition, the bill passed.

The Common Law Procedure Bill, with the Lords' amendments, was considered and the amendment agreed to. The Masters in Chancery Abolition Bill, with the Lords' amendments, was considered and the amendments agreed to.

The MASTER of the Rolls brought up a clause giving compensation to the chief clerks in the same manner as to the Masters.

Mr. CARTER opposed the clause, which, after some discussion, was agreed to. The Holloway House of Correction Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON, returns were ordered of several regimental reports, showing the state of discipline among the military on board the steam troop-ship *Birkenhead* at the time that vessel was lost.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in reply to a question from Lord Lyndhurst, said he could give no explanation why, in the Sultors in Chancery Bill, no notice was taken of the recommendation of a select committee of the House of Commons that orders of course should be abolished. The bill had not been prepared by the present Government.

###### NEW ZEALAND.

The Earl of DESART moved the second reading of the New Zealand Government Bill, the object of which is to confer on that colony a constitution consisting of a General Central Legislative Assembly and six provincial councils, with local governors.

Lord LYTTELTON and Lord WODEHOUSE supported the bill, expressing a general approval of its provisions.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said he approved of the veto reserved to the Government at home upon the acts of the Central Legislature, but he objected to the members of the Upper Chamber being nominated instead of elected. He recommended the postponement of the clauses relating to the New Zealand Company.

Earl GREY canvassed at great length the details of the bill, supporting the claims of the New Zealand Land Company, and strongly objecting to the nomination of the Upper Legislative Chamber.

After a short discussion, the bill was read a second time. The County Rates Bill was read a second time.

The Sunk Island Roads Bill, the Commons Enclosure Act Extension Bill, the Appointment of Overseers Bill, and the Hereditary Casual Revenues in the Colonies Bill, were severally passed through committee.

The Poor-law Commission Continuance (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at noon. The Sheriffs of London appeared at the Bar, and presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, praying for the enactment of a measure against betting-offices.

###### THE MILITIA—RIFLE CORPS.

The Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, and the Militia Pay Bill, were respectively read a third time and passed.

In reply to Sir De Lacy EVANS, Mr. Secretary WALPOLE said that it was not from any distrust of volunteer rifle corps, but because it was apprehended that the enrolment of such bodies would interfere with the volunteer enrolment in the militia; that Government had not accepted their services, but that they would be unhesitatingly accepted should necessity arise.

###### THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. BERNAL again called the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the deficiency of labour in Jamaica, occasioned more immediately by the ravages of the smallpox which information, received by the mail of that morning, showed was not decreasing.

Secretary Sir J. PAKINGTON, while admitting and sympathising with the distress consequent on the want of labour, would not encourage hopes which it might be found impossible to realise; but he promised to consider whether any means existed by which labour could be supplied, by relaxing the labour laws, or otherwise.

###### COLONIAL AFFAIRS.—AUSTRALIA AND THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

On the motion that the Appropriation Bill be read a third time, Mr. HUME drew attention to the petition presented the other day from the new legislative council of New South Wales, complaining of the conduct of the Home Government, and announced an intention of renewing the notice he had on the paper on the subject in the next Parliament. He also adverted to the notice of motion he had given in reference to the proceedings of Sir H. Ward, which the state of public business prevented his bringing forward this session, and described the acts of that functionary as a disgrace to the national character, and especially referred to the punishment inflicted by him on M. Dominichi.

Secretary Sir J. PAKINGTON doubted whether all the statements in the New South Wales petition were borne out by facts, but promised attention to them, considering it the duty of the Government to concede to the colonies all that could tend to promote their prosperity and attach them to the mother country. He reminded Mr. Hume that two of the principal claims put forward in the petition, viz. the management of the waste lands and the control of the casual revenues arising from mineral products, had already been allowed by a bill passed the other day. He complained in strong terms of the manner in which Mr. Hume had attacked the character of Sir Henry Ward, without bringing forward any definite motion on which the House could pronounce an opinion, and suggested that the reason why the hon. member did not bring the question to an issue was the bad success he had when, three years ago, he submitted a resolution condemnatory of Sir Henry, whose conduct the present Government was prepared to justify.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH made some observations in favour of the colonial claims; Lord D. STUART spoke in condemnation of Sir Henry Ward; and Mr. B. COCHRANE in deprecation of attacks on a high-minded and honourable public servant.

The motion for the third reading of the Appropriation Bill was then agreed to, and the bill passed.

The remaining clauses of the Metropolitan Burials Bill were considered in committee.

The House adjourned from four until six o'clock. In the evening sitting,

###### BRITISH SUBJECTS IN AUSTRIA.

Sir H. VERNYER asked her Majesty's Government whether they were taking measures to obtain compensation for the Revs. Messrs. Smith and Wingate, missionaries to the Jews at Pesth, and for the Rev. Mr. Edwardes, a missionary to the Jews at Lemberg, from the Free Church of Scotland, who were expelled from the Austrian dominions during the last winter, under circumstances of great hardship, and who sustained in consequence a considerable loss of property.

Lord STANLEY said that all the papers on the subject would be laid upon the table in a few days.

###### BRITISH SUBJECTS OF COLOUR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Lord STANLEY, in reply to a question put by Mr. M. Milnes as to the detention of Manuel Pereira, a coloured man, who was forcibly taken out of a British ship which had put into Charleston, South Carolina, U. S., in distress, stated that a writ of *habeas corpus* had been applied for by our consul there, but had been refused without argument, and an appeal from that decision to Columbia was now pending. The energetic remonstrances of Lord Palmerston on the subject of the right claimed by the southern states of America to seize and imprison all coloured persons arriving in foreign ships had been followed up by the present Government; and there was hope that public opinion in the States would ere long aid in putting a stop to a practice which was a disgrace to any civilised nation.

The House then went into committee on the Valuation (Ireland) Bill, and the discussion of its clauses occupied the greater portion of the evening. The bill ultimately had all its clauses passed.

The Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill was considered as amended, after a protest from Mr. V. Scully against proceeding with it.

The Patent Law Amendment Bill was considered as amended.

The Nisi Prius Officers Bill, the Common Law Procedure Bill, the Masters in Chancery Abolition Bill, and the Pimlico Improvement Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Excise Summary Proceedings Bill, the Secretary of Bankrupts Office Abolition Bill, the Bishopric of Quebec Bill, and the Colonial Bishops Bill, passed through committee.—Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

###### COLONIAL ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS.

The House having resolved itself into committee upon the Colonial Ecclesiastical Laws,

Mr. GLADSTONE moved a resolution to the effect that the chairman be directed to move the House that leave be given to bring in a bill to relieve bishops in the colonies in communion with the Church of England, and the clergy and



lity in communion with them, in respect to legal doubts or disabilities affecting the management of their Church affairs. The right hon. gentleman said it was not his intention to press his bill, if he obtained leave to bring it in, during the present session. The bill he had formerly introduced had given great satisfaction in the colonies, and his object now was to make some amendments in that bill, and to have it printed and sent out to the colonies, so that their opinions upon it may be communicated to the House by the next session of Parliament.

Sir J. FARRINGTON had no doubt the right hon. gentleman was actuated by the purest motives, and nothing had in the course of his life given him more pain than having to condemn the bill he had brought forward. He did not wish to impede the object of the right hon. gentleman in having his bill brought in, but he hoped, in its amended form, it would obviate the serious objections which he felt to it in its original shape. Under any circumstances, he would feel himself free to deal with it as he might think proper when it should again come before the House.

Mr. HORSMAN condemned the whole course pursued by Mr. Gladstone with respect to this bill, which would create an ecclesiastical tyranny of a most intolerable character in the colonies.

Sir W. P. WOOD defended Mr. Gladstone from the charges made against him by Mr. Horsman, and was glad that Government had consented to the introduction of the bill. As to establishing ecclesiastical despotism in the colonies, it was too much to allege such an intention on the part of the right hon. gentleman in the face of a bill the object of which was to give increased power to the laity.

Mr. BUTT disapproved of the proposed measure. The resolution was then agreed to, the House resumed, the report was brought up, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

The Public Health Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. The Metropolitan Burials Bill passed through committee. All the other bills on the paper were forwarded a stage. After which

#### THE AMEERS OF SCINDE.

Viscount JOCELYN moved for copies of the evidence and report of a commission appointed to inquire into a charge preferred against his Highness Meer Ali Morad, Ameer of Upper Scinde, of having made fraudulent alterations in the treaty of Normahar, concluded between his Highness and the late Meer Roostum Khan, and of all minutes and correspondence on the Indian records connected with the charge; and of the report on Scinde of Sir George Clark, K.C.B., late Governor of Bombay, dated April 24, 1848. The noble Lord had stated his belief that there was every wish on the part of the Governor-General of India to ameliorate the condition of the nephews of Meer Ali Morad; but he thought that some expression of the sympathy of the House of Commons for their fate would assist the Government of India in carrying out its views in favour of those princes. He entered into a long detail of all the services and misfortunes of the late Meer Roostum Khan, who had been destroyed by the intrigues of Meer Ali Morad, his younger brother, who had imposed upon the British Government, and thus accomplished his ruin. Meer Ali Morad was subsequently tried and convicted, and deprived of the turban; but justice had not yet been done to the children of Meer Roostum Khan. It appeared to him, he said, to be the most painful story connected with the history of British rule in India; and now, as Government had the opportunity of making some reparation in consequence of the ceded territory of Ali Morad, he hoped their sense of justice would induce them to take the case of the exiled Ameers of Scinde into their consideration. The noble Lord concluded a most able and impressive address amidst cheers from all parts of the House.

Sir R. INGLIS seconded the motion. Mr. H. BAILLIE said the speech of his noble friend had little reference to his motion, which related to Meer Ali Morad. The policy pursued in superseding the Ameers of Scinde was sanctioned by the Government of Sir R. Peel, of which the noble Lord himself was a supporter. The Government had no objection to produce all the papers relating to the charges against Ali Morad, and he could assure the House that the case of the Ameers of Scinde was occupying the attention of the Government.

Mr. HERBERT moved the adjournment of the debate until next day, as it wanted only two minutes to six o'clock.

The debate was accordingly adjourned, and the House rose.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

#### SALE OF COFFEE AND CHICORY.

In reply to a question from Lord Torrington, the Earl of DERRY said that the treasury minute of 1840, allowing the sale of coffee and chicory mixed, had been altered so as to require the dealers in these articles to sell them separately. The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, and the Militia Ballots Suspension Bill, were severally read a second time.

The Navy Pay Bill, the Sunk Island Road Bill, and the Hereditary Casual Revenues in the Colonies Bill, were severally read a third time and passed. The Suits in Chancery Relief Bill passed through Committee. Several other bills were forwarded a stage.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twelve o'clock. The Metropolitan Burials Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to. The Valuation (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed; as also were the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues Bill, the Exchequer Summary Proceedings Bill, the Secretary of Bankrupts Office Abolition Bill, the Bishopric of Quebec Bill, and the Colonial Bishops Bill.

The General Board of Health (No. 2) Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to.

The Bishopric of Christchurch (New Zealand) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Lords' Amendments to the Copyholds Enfranchisement Bill were considered and agreed to.

#### SCINDE.

The adjourned debate on Scinde was resumed by Mr. H. BAILLIE, who said that the Government were taking steps to render the fallen condition of the Ameers of Scinde as agreeable to them as circumstances would permit. According to the latest intelligence from India, it appeared that temporary assistance had been rendered to the family of Roostum Khan until something permanent could be done. He would not oppose the production of the minutes if pressed by the noble Lord (Jocelyn), but he thought the production would lead to no good.

Colonel ESCOFFER said he had no authority from his noble friend, but at the same time he felt that the minutes ought to be produced.

Mr. HERBERT said, in the absence of Lord Jocelyn, he could only suggest that the two chief documents should be produced, and that the others should be withheld, unless there should appear to be an absolute necessity for their production. Mr. HUME said it was never too late to do justice, and he hoped the Government would at last take into its consideration the case of the Ameers.

Mr. HERBERT's suggestion was then acceded to. The House then adjourned until Friday.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ELECTORS.—An important notice to voters in the return of members to sit in Parliament for the cities of London and Westminster, the metropolitan boroughs of the Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, Marylebone, Lambeth, Southwark, and Greenwich, and in the return of knights of the shire for the counties of Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, &c., was put up on Monday at the different churches and chapels in the metropolis and vicinity:—

"CITY OF LONDON, &c. ELECTORS.—(Schedule B, No. 2).—We hereby give notice, that no person will be entitled to have his name inserted on any list of voters for the city now about to be made, in respect of the occupation of premises of the clear annual value of £10, whether situate wholly or in part within the parish of —, unless he shall have paid, on or before the 20th day of July next, all the poor-rates and assessed taxes which have become payable from him in respect of such premises before the 5th day of January last past; and all persons who omit to make such payments will be incapable of being upon the next register of voters for the said city of London." &c. Signed by the respective overseers of the parishes of the above places. VOTERS FOR KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE.—That all persons entitled to vote in the election of knights of the shire for the counties of Middlesex, &c., in respect of property situate wholly or in part within the parish of —, who are not upon the register of voters now in force, or who being upon the register, shall not retain the same qualifications, or continue in the same place of abode as described in such register, and who are desirous of having their name inserted in the register of voters about to be made for the said county of Middlesex, &c., are hereby required to give or send to us, or any of us, on or before the 20th day of July next, a notice in writing by them signed, in which their name and surname at full length, their place of abode, and the particulars of their qualification, must be legibly written, according to the form prescribed. Any person who is upon the present register may also make the claim if he thinks fit, but it is not necessary that he should do so if he has the same qualification and place of abode now described in the register." Signed by the respective overseers.—June 19.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—An additional address has been issued by Mr. Benjamin Disraeli to his constituents of the county of Buckingham, viz:—"Downing-street, June 18, 1852.—Gentlemen,—The dissolution of Parliament will take place in a few days. I have so recently addressed you, and at so great a length, that I will only now beg you, on the day of nomination, to support my claims to be elected, for the third time, to the high honour of being your member. If, as I confidently Sovereign, the present Administration, under the auspices of Lord Derby, will do their utmost to obtain a just redress for the agricultural interest, and will unflinchingly uphold our free constitution in Church and State, to which, under Divine Providence, we are indebted for a greater degree of happiness and liberty than is enjoyed by any country in the world.—I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obliged friend and servant, B. DISRAELI."

SHEFFIELD.—The following extract from a letter dated the 19th instant, and addressed by Mr. Roobuck to Mr. William Fisher, of Sheffield, completely sets at rest all doubts respecting his present state of health. He says, "I now deem myself completely recovered, and ready for any reasonable amount of work. I see the Daily News intimates a doubt of my being able to be present at the election. There is no reason for any such doubt. I am quite able to undergo the fatigue needed, and shall be ready for the work as soon as the work comes. I beg my friends to believe that I do not intend to shirk any trouble or labour. My articulation is now right again, and my weakness greatly diminished."

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

COLONNA.—1. We have not space to refer to the solutions of back problems. You appear to forget that in the diagram, page 426 of the "Handbook," to which you refer, it is Black and not White who has to move. SHELLEY.—Closely—You may have two or more Queens on the board at the same time. J. R. Northwood—They shall be duly examined. The printed diagrams are a great improvement. E. B. F. Dundee.—It shall be reported on next week. CHARTREUSE.—Of the games played between Mr. Bockle and Herr Andersen (three, was believed), the English player won the whole. Of those between Kieceritzky and Andersen (three, of three in the Tourney) Kieceritzky won in the ratio of nearly two to one. We are ignorant of the result of the other contests you mention. PHILIP-CLASS.—All communications on the subject of the Chess-Problem prizes should be addressed to the editor of the Chess-player's Chronicle. E. L. B. L.—When a player has his King's rook circumscribed, that, not being at the moment in check, he cannot play him without going into check, and at the same time has no piece or Pawn which he can move instead, he is *enfiladed*, and the game is considered drawn. J. B.—No 1 can be done in five moves, No 3 is impracticable, and No 4 has two solutions. COLONNA.—The "Quick Bishop" will do; the others can be solved in fewer moves than you stipulate. MORS R. R., and others.—You are in the right track in your attempts to solve Problem No. 489; but you have not followed it up conclusively. At move 4 Black need not take the Pawn. JUDY, Rev. H. B. COMUS, &c.—Received with thanks. HONORARY SECRETARY.—Club.—1. Mr. Staunton is travelling for recreation only. 2. You must apply to the publisher.

\* \* \* The majority of our Notices to Chess Correspondents must stand over from press of matter.

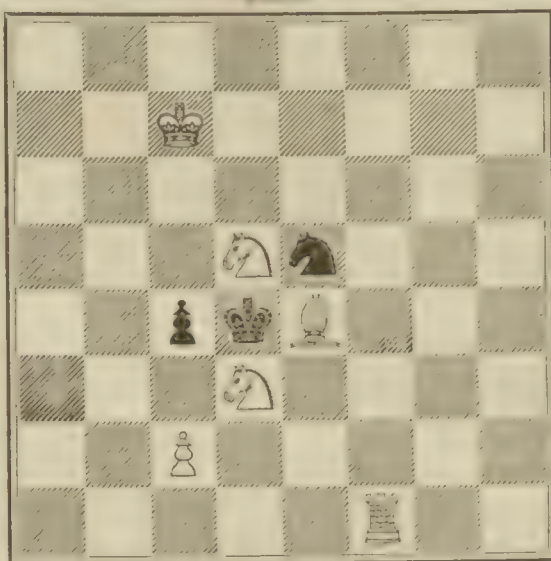
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 436.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes B (ch)	Q P takes R (best)	3. Q takes B	Anything
2. Kt to K Kt 6th (ch)	P takes Kt	4. Q or Kt mates	

### PROBLEM NO. 439.

From the Berliner Schachzeitung.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

### CHESS ON THE CONTINENT.

Game in the Match between Messrs. LÜWENTHAL and HAMPE.

(Knight's Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Kt to Q 4th	B to K Kt 3d
2. P to K B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	18. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3d
3. B to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3d	19. P to K Kt 5th (ch)	P takes P
4. P to Q 4th	Kt to Kt 5th	20. B takes P (ch)	K to B 2d
5. P takes P	Kt takes K P	21. P to K R 5th	B to K R 2d
6. B takes K B P (ch)	K takes B	22. P to K R 6th	P takes P
7. Q to K B 3d (ch)	Kt to K B 3d	23. K takes P	B to K Kt 3d
8. P takes K	R to K sq (ch)	24. P to K B 4th	R to K 5th
9. K Kt to K 2d	B takes Q Kt (ch)	25. Kt to K 2d	Q R to K sq
10. Q takes B	Q takes P	26. K R to his 2d	Kt to Q B 4th
11. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q	27. P to K B 5th	B takes P
12. B to K 3d	P to Q 4th	28. Q R to K B sq	K to Kt 3d
13. K to Q 2d	B to K B 4th	29. B to K B 4th	R takes Kt (ch)
14. P to K R 3d	Kt to Q 2d	30. R takes R	R takes R (ch)
15. P to K Kt 4th	B to K 5th	31. K takes R	B to Q 6th (ch)
16. P to K B 3d	B takes Q B P	32. K to B 2d	B takes R

And Black resigns.

### BETWEEN MESSRS. DEACON AND MICHAEL, OF BRUGES.

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Col. M.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Col. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	19. B takes Kt	P takes B
2. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3d	20. Q Kt to Q 4th	Castles (c)
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K 3d	21. Q to her B 4th	R to K B 3d
4. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th	22. Q Kt takes K P	P to Q Kt 4th
5. Q B P takes P	P takes P	23. Q to K Kt 3d	Q to Q Kt 3d
6. P takes P	Q takes P	24. R to K sq	B to Q 3d
7. Q Kt to Q B 3d	Q to K 3d (ch)	25. P to Q 4th	P to Q R 4th
8. B to K 2d	B to Q 3	26. P to Q R 4th	P to Q Kt 5th
9. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K B 4th	27. P to K B 5th	Kt takes K B P
10. Castles	Q to K R 3d	28. Kt to K Kt 5th (dis)	ch)
11. K Kt to K 4th	B to Q Kt sq	29. R to K 8th (ch)	R to K B sq
12. B to Q 3d (a)	Q to Q 2d	30. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	K to R 2d
13. Q to K 2d	Q to Q 5th (ch)	31. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
14. K to R sq	K Kt to K 2d	32. B to K B 4th	Q to K B 3d (d)
15. Q Kt to Q Kt 5th	Q to her 4th	33. B to K 5th	Q to K B 3d
16. B to Q B 4th	Q Kt to Q 5th	34. R takes R	Q takes R
17. Q to her 3d	Q to Q sq	35. Q to K B 3d, and wins	
18. Kt takes Q B P	Kt to K 3d (b)		

(a) This was played with the object of gaining the Q B P, which is ingeniously frustrated by Black's next move.

(b) If he had taken Kt with Kt, he must have lost the game; or gr.:—

WHITE. BLACK. Kt takes Kt. Kt to Q B 3d. 21. R takes B (ch). P takes R. 22. Q to K Kt 6th (ch, and wins). (c) If P to K 4th, White may take it with his K B P, and Black cannot retake without losing a piece.

(d) Better, perhaps, to have taken the Bishop. In that case the game would, probably, have proceeded thus:—

WHITE. BLACK. Q takes B. Kt to K Kt 6th (ch). 34. Q or P takes Kt. Q takes R. And though White has the advantage, the game is not utterly hopeless.

### CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Brilliant little skirmish between the younger Prince OROUSOFF and Mr. SCHUMOFF.

WHITE (Mr. Schumoff).	BLACK (The Prince).	WHITE (Mr. Schumoff).	BLACK (The Prince).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Kt takes P	Kt to K R 4th (c)
2. P to K B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	14. Q Kt to K 4th	B takes K Kt
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	15. Kt takes B	Kt to K B 3d
4. P to Q B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	16. Q R to K sq	P to Q 3d
5. Castles	Kt takes K P	17. B to Q 3d	P to K Kt 3d
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. Q to K R 6th	Q to her 2d
7. P takes P	B to K 2d	19. Q R to K 4th	R to K sq
8. P to Q 5th (a)	Q Kt to his sq	20. R to K R 4th (d)	Kt to K R 4th
9. Q to her 4th	Kt to K B 3d	21. R takes Kt	P takes R
10. Kt to Q B 3d	Castles	22. B to K R 7th (ch)	K to R sq
11. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3d	23. Q to K B 6th—Mate.	
12. Q to K R 4th (b)	P takes B		

(a) This advanced Pawn not only drives back the Q Kt out of play, but acts as a serious obstacle to the further development of Black's game.

(b) Darling; but yet sound, if we mistake not.

(c) He appears to have no better resource; for, had he played otherwise, the dreaded move of White's Q Kt to K 4th must have been equally fatal.

(d) Mr. Schumoff sustains the attack all through with his wonted vigour and ability.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 744.—By M. TAUNTON.

White: K at Q Kt 2d, Rs at Q 8th and Q R 3d, Kt at Q sq, P at K B 5th. Black: K at Q 7th, Q at K R 3d, P at K B 3d. White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 745.—By JUDY.

White: K at K R 2d, Q at K B 6th, R at Q B 6th, B at Q Kt 7th, Kt at Q sq; Ps at K R 3d, K Kt 4th, R 2d, Q 3d, and Q R 5th. Black: K at Q 5th, Q at K sq, Rs at K 4th and Q 2d; Ps at K R 5th, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 5th.

Black to play first, and White to give mate in three moves.

## THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

The customary festivities attendant upon the recurrence every fourth year of this the great gala of the University have gone off most satisfactorily during the past week. Balls, boat-racing, and other amusements have not failed to attract a large number of strangers, and amongst them the Scottish and American Bishops, who took part, a few days since, in the great jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

On the present occasion the festivities commenced on Friday week, when a concert was given by the Philharmonic Society in the dining-hall at St John's College. It was a spirited affair, and highly creditable to all who took part in it. On the following evening the University Amateur Musical Society gave a concert in the Town-hall, which was attended by upwards of 600 persons, including many of the heads of colleges and halls, and their families. The success of the concert was evinced by the large number of encores which occurred during the evening.

On Sunday the University service at St. Mary's Church was attended by a large number of visitors, and the edifice presented a more crowded and animated appearance than it is wont to wear. At the City Church the Rev. W. W. Champneys, rector of Whitechapel and canon residentiary of St. Paul's, preached in the morning and evening on behalf of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, when the sum of £23 was collected. The Bishop of Argyll and the Isles preached at St. Mary's Church in the afternoon in aid of the Argyll and Isles fund. The service at the cathedral was attended by an unusually large number of strangers. The service was Arnold in A, and the anthem "I will sing of Thy power" (Green). The service at Magdalen Chapel, as usual, attracted many; the service being Elvey in A, and the anthem, Handel's magnificent Coronation Anthem, "Zadoc the Priest," in consequence of its being the anniversary of the Queen's accession. The chief attraction, as it has always been, was the evening service at New College Chapel, distinguished alike for the beauty of its edifice, the power of its choir, and the ability of its organist, Dr. Elvey. The applications for tickets of admission far exceeded any previous occasion, and hundreds of persons were doomed to disappointment. The service was sung in C, and was chanted in exquisite style by the Rev. R. Hake, whose fine-toned voice was never heard to greater advantage. The anthem was Handel's Coronation Anthem, and this splendid composition was given with very fine effect by the choir. On the conclusion of the service many lingered to gaze on the beautiful painted windows, the sculptured altar, the carved fittings, and the superb west window, executed by Jervais in 1777, from cartoons furnished by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

On Monday the procession of racing-boats took place in the evening on the Isis, and at night the first ball at the Town-hall came off.

On Tuesday the Bishop of Oxford preached at St. Mary's Church, in aid of the Radcliffe Infirmary. A selection of sacred music was performed in the theatre in the afternoon; and at Exeter College a sumptuous collation was served in the college-hall, when a very elegant silver gilt alms-dish was presented, in the names of a certain number of the members of the University, to the American Bishop, as a token of their affectionate regard for the American Church. The Regius Professor of Divinity, the Rev. Dr. Jacobson, presented the token in a suitable and interesting address. The Bishops of Michigan and New York spoke in acknowledgment of this unexpected and spontaneous demonstration of regard evinced towards them on the part of the members of the University, who had chosen this gratifying mode of expressing their sentiments towards the American Church.

On Wednesday, the great event of the week—the Eucenia, or Commemoration of the Benefactor—was celebrated in the Sheldonian Theatre, under the most favourable circumstances, the weather having become bright and sunny, affording an opportunity for the display of the gay dresses of the ladies, who assembled in great force on the occasion.

On the procession, headed by the Vice-Chancellor, heads of houses, noblemen, and doctors of the civil law, entering the theatre, the National Anthem was poured in full peal from the organ. The Vice-Chancellor then opened the proceedings, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on several individuals, who were presented by Dr. Bliss, in addresses descriptive of their merits and claims to the distinction. The honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on Don Dominico Lofaso di Pietra Santa, Duke of Sarrafaleo and Prince of San Pietro; the Right Rev. Samuel Allen McCusky, D.D., Bishop of Michigan, in the United States; the Right Rev. William Heathcote de Lancy, D.D., Bishop of Western New York; Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, Knt.; Sir Gardiner Wilkinson, Knt.; the Rev. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, D.D.; William Putney Alison, M.D.; Richard Owen, Esq., Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, and Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The undergraduates behaved with exemplary good conduct throughout the proceedings. The announcements of the degrees and the Professors' introductory speeches were heard without any interruption save that of applause, and especially the hearty congratulations of the assembled multitude when the Sicilian Prince, the American Bishops, Judge Coleridge, and Sir Gardiner Wilkinson (both old members of the University, the former having himself recited the Latin verse and read a Latin and an English essay in the theatre on the floor of which he then stood), Professor Alison, and Richard Owen, the celebrated comparative anatomist, took their places as doctors in the semicircle.

Dr. Bliss's very brief eulogy on Professor Owen was very happy. He described him to be, from his acquirements, one of the most distinguished and accomplished men of science in the world; and, from his pleasing manners and unaffected good-nature, the most popular man in London.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable features of the present commemoration was the presence of not less than seven bishops—London, Exeter, Chichester, Oxford, Argyll, and the Isles, and the two American bishops.

Most of the company proceeded from the theatre to the horticultural *fête* in Worcester Gardens, which was crowded with thousands of persons all the afternoon. A grand miscellaneous concert also took place in the theatre.

## THE DUKE OF YORK'S SCHOOL AT CREMORNE.—On Monday night,

the annual treat to the young soldiers of this admirable institution took place. At three o'clock they were marched in military procession to the gardens, headed by their excellent band, and after perambulating the grounds and witnessing the varied amusements, they formed in circles around the balloon, which was already inflated, and partook of the good things liberally provided by Mr. Simpson. A few minutes before eight, Mr. Coxwell went away with the balloon at a very rapid pace, and descended in a few minutes in the park of a hospitable lady at Dodinghurst, having travelled at the rate of 80 miles an hour. The gardens were most brilliantly attended.

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## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

### THE MANOR-HOUSE, KENNINGTON.

The ancient manor of Kennington—the name signifying a place belonging to the King—is specified in the Conqueror's survey as *Chenintune*, then in the possession of Theodoric, a goldsmith, who held it of Edward the Confessor. It appears to have been an occasional residence of the Kings of England prior to the Conquest, and afterwards down to the time of Henry VII.

Two events which are commonly stated as having occurred at Lambeth—viz. the death of Harlacnut and the coronation of Harold—may be presumed rather to have taken place at Kennington; for in the Conqueror's survey there is no reference to any residence at the former place, which belonged to Gods, sister to Edward the Confessor, but may have previously, with Kennington, formed one estate.

In the reign of Edward III. the manor of Kennington was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall, and was inhabited by the Black Prince.

In 1377, John of Gaunt took refuge here, under the protection of Richard Prince of Wales, when pursued by the exasperated Londoners, whose Bishop he had insulted. Henry VII. took up his residence at Kennington previous to his coronation, at which time, on the 29th of September, 1485, he appointed Sir Richard Guylforde custodian of this Royal manor.

The last of the long succession of Royal tenants who inhabited the ancient site was Charles I., when Prince of Wales; his lodging, a house built upon a part of the site of the old palace, is the only existing vestige, as represented in the accompanying Engraving, unless earlier remains are to be found in the lower parts of the interior; but the appropriation of the edifice by a sisterhood of religious devotees proved a bar to the writer's investigation in that quarter. The view is from some nursery-ground at the back of the house, which has originally formed part of its garden. A coved door of the style prevalent in the time of Charles I. may be seen by a glance over the wall which separates the nursery-ground from the secluded garden of the veiled ladies. The gate seen in the view is contemporary with the existing edifice; and the remains of another similar gate stand about a hundred yards in advance of the first, having originally served to divide different portions of





PLATE PRESENTED TO THE SPANISH COMMISSIONER FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

the original extent of the grounds belonging to the Manor-house. The stables of the earlier building, constructed of flint and stone, existed until about the beginning of the present century, and were known as the Long Barn.

This time-honoured site is near Kennington-cross. William Duke of Cumberland, son of George II., took the title of Earl from Kennington.

#### PLATE PRESENTED TO THE SPANISH COMMISSIONER.

THE beautiful ewer and dish delineated in our Engraving were a short time since presented to Don Manuel de Ysasi, by her Majesty's Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1851, as a testimonial of the services rendered by him, and are the workmanship of Messrs. Garrard, of Pant-

street. They are copies of superb Italian plate of the seventeenth century, and in the school known as the "Cellini." The ewer is very graceful in its outline; and on the body in compartments are exquisitely designed masks, groups of foliage, fruit, &c., interspersed with animals. The handle is extremely fine in form; and in addition to the rich ornaments on it is a terminal head. The lip is embellished on its under side with a grotesque mask, festoons, flowers, &c.

The dish in its border contains figurative representations of music, geometry, rhetoric, grammar, dialectics, astrology, arithmetic, and history, in small medallions; and in the spaces between are emblems of the various subjects. In the central portion of the dish are representations of the four seasons, in medallions, and between them are emblematic termini.



THE MANOR-HOUSE, KENNINGTON.

#### "THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD." BY JOHN BELL.

THIS exquisite group was purchased by her Majesty at the Great Exhibition of Works of Industry of all Nations, where it was one of the "lions" of the British sculpture. The figures are very beautifully grouped, the attitudes childlike and most affectionate; and, save that there is, perhaps, a little too much of the chubby look of children in health to warrant the notion that they have died of hunger, the expression is very fine. A spray of fern is carried over the bodies, to indicate their last resting-place in the wood.



"THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD."—BY JOHN BELL.

#### MR. GORDON CUMMING.

WE understand that Mr. Gordon Cumming has just arrived in London, to superintend personally the arrangements for the removal of his South African Museum, which will, for this purpose, be shortly closed. We therefore recommend those who have not yet visited this extraordinary collection to take the earliest opportunity of doing so. Its several objects are so many illustrations of Mr. Gordon's life of adventure, which it may be interesting to recount.

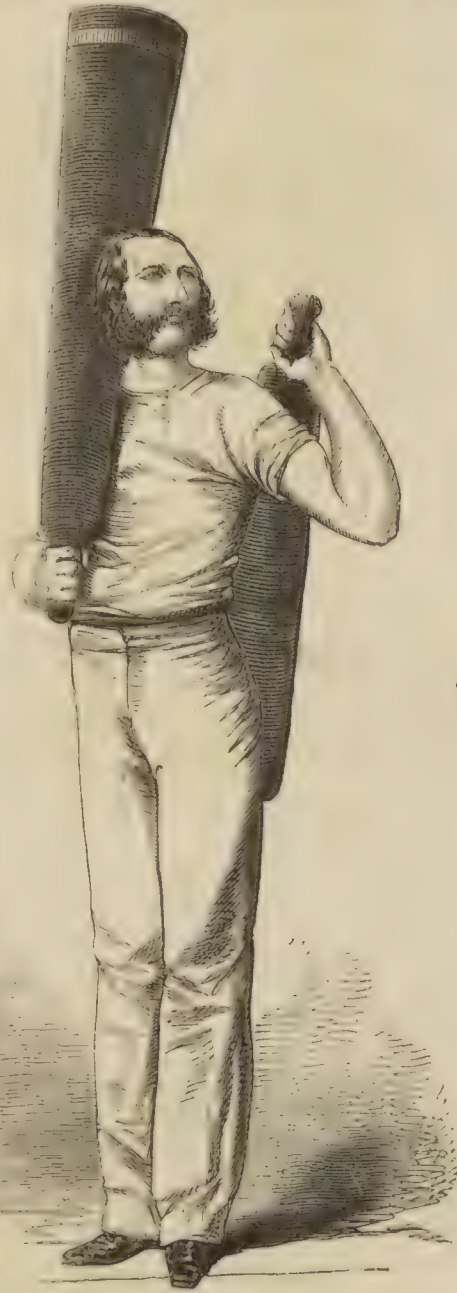
Raouline Gordon Cumming, second son of Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bart., of Altyre, Morayshire, was educated under a tutor whose early life had been passed in the interior of India, and who con-

tributed to inflame the innate passion of every Highlander for field sports by inspiring Raouline with his own taste for adventure in foreign lands, and study of the natural history of the largest and fiercest animals in their native haunts. Gordon Cumming commenced his career by strenuously practising the Highland sports, in which he still excels; and in pursuing Highland game with an ardour and pertinacity which more than once involved him in serious disputes with the proprietors of deer forests, whose territories he invaded in order to complete his collection of stags' heads of ten and more times.

The bounds of the Scotch Highlands being too narrow for the mighty hunter, he obtained a commission in the Hon. East India Company's service, with the view of pursuing the boar, the bear, and the tiger of India; but either the discipline of the Indian army, or the tame, safe system of the Indian hunting parties, was unsuitable to his ardent temperament. Therefore, again migrating, he proceeded to South Africa, with a commission in the Cape Mounted Rifle Corps. But in Africa, as in India, the regular hours, the formal parades, and punctual obedience of military service, were ill suited to the disposition of one who might have commanded a company of wild horsemen in the middle ages, but was certainly never born to obey. Accordingly, he resigned his commission; and in October, 1843, set out from Graham's Town on his first of hunting expeditions in the far interior of South Africa, which lasted five years, and led him through many districts previously untrodden by white men.

In these expeditions commercial speculations were made to bear the cost of Gordon Cumming's love of sport and adventure; and he returned loaded with the teeth of elephants and hippopotami, the skins and horns of many curious beasts, and the feathers of the ostrich, obtained by barter from black tribes.

These adventures have been detailed with great, almost too great, minuteness in his "Hunter's Life in South Africa;" for the writer has not learned the *ars celare artem*, by which the inevitable bloodshedding of his pursuits would have been toned down by reflections or descriptions. And cockney critics, whose experience lies more among bleached calves' cutlets and *pâtés* of tortured geese livers than in African life,



MR. GORDON CUMMING.

have expressed incredulity as to some of the lion, elephant, and snake stories; but experienced African hunters are prepared to confirm, and more than confirm, all Gordon Cumming's adventures.

He is indeed an extraordinary man—the incarnation of that spirit of eager sportsmanship which is characteristic of the men of these islands; a spirit which gives vigour and manliness to our national character, promotes a love of air, exercise, and natural scenery, and redeems thousands from the sensual pleasures of ultra-civilisation and the calculating coldness of money worship. Upwards of six feet in height, admirably proportioned for strength and agility, active as one of his native Highland red deer, with a countenance that would be feminine but for his thick moustache and the latent fire of his calm, piercing eyes, with a step at once elastic and majestic, bare-headed and bare-armed, clothed in his Highland garb, advancing toward, or awaiting the onset of, one of the fearful beasts of the African desert, Gordon Cumming might be termed the *Cœur de Lion* of the nineteenth century.

Lord of lion heart and eagle eye.

He realises the Scandinavian poet's description of a Berserker, "a strong-armed, blue-eyed, fair-faced hero," slaying and singing ballads—himself the subject of ballads; or a knight whose deeds old Froissart would have delighted to record. Gordon Cumming is not merely a strong striker: although he has not written poetry, it is evident from his rude notes that he has the feelings of a warrior poet. He exults in the loneliness of the desert. When lying in ambush at night, within a few yards of lions, hyenas, and wolves, he finds in sounds that would strike terror into most men "the sweetest music he ever heard." His self-confidence is perfect, his aim certain, his nerves iron. His presence of mind never deserts him. When watching in an ambush-pit he falls asleep, and, waking, finds himself surrounded by a growling pack of ferocious wild hounds, his gun unloaded—in fact, unarmed—he stands erect, spreading his blanket at full length, and, "addressing them in loud, sonorous tones, ends with a wild scream, on which the savage pack take flight."

The accompanying illustration portrays Mr. Cumming as he lately appeared in a display of club exercise, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

Mr. Gordon Cumming's Exhibition has been honoured by a Royal visit during the week; their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, attended by Mr. Gibbs, having inspected the collection on Tuesday morning.





SYON.—DISTANT VIEW OF THE GREAT PLANT-HOUSE.

**SYON.—THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.**

Syon, in the parish of Isleworth, is too well known to Thames tourists to need special description. The long *façade* of the mansion, seen from

the river, scarcely reminds one of its origin—a monastery of Bridgetine priests and nuns, founded in 1414 by Henry V., and originally settled at Twickenham. Within the walls of this monastery, after its desecration, Catherine Howard, Queen of Henry VIII., was confined shortly before her execution. The site was granted by Edward VI. to the Protector

Somerset, who commenced the present Syon House, which has received great additions and alterations from the Dukes of Northumberland the subsequent proprietors. The mansion contains some interesting portraits, re-peeping, as it were, its historic walls.

Our present visit is, however, to the out-door attractions of Syon. Its



SYON.—THE GREAT CEDAR.



NATIONAL SPORTS.

The calendar shows little of interest in the shape of racing for next week, the only fixtures being Carlisle, on Tuesday and two following days; Ludlow and Chelmsford, on Wednesday and Thursday; and Salisbury, on Thursday and Friday. The following are cricketers' appointments for the week:—Monday, at Lord's, the gentlemen of England against the gentlemen of Kent; an All England match at Banbury; the Vine Club against the West Kent, at Sevenoaks; the Lansdowne against the Taunton, at Taunton; at Eton, the Harlequins against the Present Etonians, Tuesday, the Surrey and West Wickham Clubs, at West Wickham. Wednesday, the Kensington and Chertsey Clubs, at the Oval; the Lansdowne against the Felbridge, at Felbridge. Thursday, return match at Lord's, between the M. C. C. and Oxford University; an All England match at the Surrey ground; the Gore Court and Vine, at Sevenoaks; and the Vale of Taunton against Exmouth, at Taunton. The only regatta in the calendar is the Paisley, on Saturday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Business was very flat this afternoon, and only in sufficient amounts to admit of a quotation:—

GOODWOOD STAKES.		20 to 1 agst Don Pedro	
5 to 1 agst Houlakin	15 to 1 agst Tormaght		
15 to 1 — Cariboo	100 to 5 — Harriet		
	CUP		
5 to 1 agst Stilton	50 to 1 agst Frantic		
	DERBY.		
20 to 1 agst Cincos	25 to 1 agst Hurworth		

THURSDAY.—Nearly everybody at Stockbridge, and betting out of the question.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE RACES.—TUESDAY.

The TRIAL STAKES of 500 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Morris's Happy Joe, 1. Mr. Gill's Shamrock, 2.

The SECOND TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 20 sovs each.—Lord Glasgow's b c by Don John out of Miss Whip walked over.

The NORTH DERBY STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 sovs added.—Lord Eglinton's Lucio, 1. Mr. R. Harrison's b c by Melbourne out of Sally Warfoot, 2.

The TYRO STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 sovs added.—Mr. R. Bell's Ann Eliza, 1. Mr. J. Osborne's Lampton, 2.

The MEMBERS' PLATE of 100 sovs, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—Mr. J. Osborne's The Cutler, 1. Mr. Meiklam's Evadne, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The PRODUCE STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Sir C. Monck's b. c. by Touchstone, out of Garland, 1. Mr. B. Plummer's b. c. Lord Fauconberg, 2.

The NORTHBERLAND PLATE of 200 sovs.—Mr. Meiklam's Stilton, 1. Mr. R. Heron's Colsterdale, 2.

The FREE HANDICAP of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Meiklam's Evadne, 1. Lord Glasgow's Knight of the Garter, 2.

The THIRD TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs.—Mr. Meiklam's Evadne walked over.

The QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. Williams's Chief Justice, 1. Baron Rothschild's ch. c. by Phlegon, out of Marinella, 2.

THURSDAY.

GATESHEAD LOTTERY STAKES.—Polefogias, 1. Happy Joe, 2.

The GOLD CUP.—Evadne, 1. Nancy, 2.

The CORPORATION PLATE.—Chief Justice, 1. Lough Bawn, 2.

The SPECULATION PLATE.—Brawn, 1. Cleveland, 2.

MACCLESFIELD RACES.—MONDAY.

The TRIAL STAKES of 3 sovs each, and 15 added.—Mr. Walker's True Girl (Livesey), 1. Mr. Moore's Anchises (Dufflo), 2.

The INKKEPERS' HANDICAP of 4 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. Walker's True Girl (Livesey), 1. Mr. Holforth's Wilmont (Martin), 2.

The HURDLE STAKES of 3 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Mountford's Uttor-eter (Hornblow), 1. Mr. Martin's Queen of the Vale (Dufflo), 2.

TUESDAY.

The TRADESMAN'S CUP of £40.—Mr. Holdforth's Wilmont (C. Martin), 1. Mr. Walker's Gosh Singh (Livesey), 2.

The FREE HANDICAP of 2 sovs. each, and 15 added.—Mr. Mountford's Uttor-eter (Stanway), 1. True Girl (Livesey), 2.

BIBURY RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The ANDOVER HANDICAP STAKES of 5 sovs. each, and 50 added.—Mr. W. Et- wal's Bushanger (Mr. Scobell), 1. Mr. H. Hill's Hothorpe (Mr. P. Williams), 2.

The CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. J. Stanley's Belgravia (Maton), 1. Mr. Osbaldeston's Sister to Mountain Deer (Hiett), 2.

SWEETSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Parkinson's Lithograph (Sly), 1. Mr. W. Etwall's St. Andrew (Rogers), 2.

The BIBURY STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Mr. E. Parr's John of Berwick (Mr. Osbaldeston), 1. Mr. H. Hill's Hothorpe (Mr. P. Williams), 2.

PLATE of £50.—Mr. H. T. Smith's May-day (Captain Little), 1. Mr. Wre- ford's f. by Lunelout, out of Wedlock (Mr. Henry), 2.

PLATE of 50 sovs.—Mr. Osbaldeston's f. by Cotherstone out of Queen of Beauty (Hiett), 1. Mr. Magens's Janina (Flatman), 2.

FREE HANDICAP PLATE of £40.—Mr. E. Parr's John of Berwick (Mr. Os- baldeston), 1. Lord Clifden's Sagacity (Captain Little), 2.

STOCKBRIDGE RACES.—THURSDAY.

FOUR-YEARS-OLD TRIENNIAL STAKES.—Lamartine, 1. Harpsichord, 2.

THREE-YEARS-OLD TRIENNIAL STAKES. Kingston, 1. Joe Miller, 2.

The MOTTISFONT STAKES.—Cheddar, 1. Vanitres, 2.

MONEY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that a check was given to the upward movement in the value of Consols on Wednesday, owing to a large sale of stock (£100,000) and to the differences between the Legislative Assembly and the President of the French Republic, the market for the national securities has been considered firm. On Monday, the Three per Cents for the Account were done at 100½; on the following day they reached 100½ to 101; but on Wednesday they receded to 100½. During the whole of Thursday prices were very steady, at 100½. Thus it will be perceived that the actual rise has amounted to ½ per cent. Other stocks have exhibited very great firmness, the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents being done on Thursday at 104½, to 105; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 101½, to 102. Bank stock has improved in value, the last quotation being 224. Long Annuities, 1860, were 6 15-16; and 1850, 6½. Large investments have been made in the Unfunded Debt, at from 76s. to 79s. premium for the March bills, and 69s. to 72s. for June. India Bonds have touched 88s. to 91s. premium.

Since we last wrote, the imports of the precious metals have been on a scale of almost unequalled magnitude, not less than £250,000 in gold having been received from Australia, £168,000 from New York, and £235,000 from California, Mexico, &c., 497,492 dollars of the latter being in silver, and 679,240 dollars in gold. These supplies, added to those in the preceding week, make a total import, in one fortnight, of one million and a quarter sterling! As nearly the whole of the foreign exchanges are still in favour of this country, and as our export trade is still rapidly increasing, further heavy arrivals may be looked for; whilst our advices at hand this week, from Australia and California, state that the produce of the mines was rapidly on the increase. Some parties appear to be apprehensive of a sudden speculative mania, the results of which it may be difficult to foresee; but we are of opinion that every effort will be made by all parties to "spread" the gold in none but fair channels of investment. The present position of the Bank of England is now an extraordinary one, the supply of gold in its vaults being about £300,000 more than its total note circulation. Most of the private and joint-stock banks hold unusually large balances; hence good paper is readily discounted at very low rates.

The demand for foreign bonds has been by no means so active as might have been anticipated; nevertheless, the quotations have kept up extremely well. On Thursday Austrian Scrip was marked 3½ to 4½; premium; Brazilian Five per Cents were 101½; Ditto, New, 101½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 77½ to 78½; Grenada, Deferred, 10; Mexican Three per Cents, 27 to 28½ to 27½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 105½ to 104½; Spanish Three per Cents, 49½ to 49½; Ditto, New Deferred, 22½ to 23½; Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, for the Account, 45½ 44½ to 45½; Austrian Five per Cents, 83; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64½ to 65. Chilean Six per Cents have been done at 106; Ecuador, 4½; Portuguese Converted Four per Cents, 38½; Sardinian Five per Cents, for Account, 94½; Spanish Passive, 5½ ½; and Venezuelan Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 44½ to 46.

Messrs. Baring have received about 400,000 dollars on account of the advances made some time since to meet the payment of the Mexican dividends. On Wednesday a meeting of the holders of Buenos Ayrean Bonds was held to consider their actual position. The question of the supply of guano from Patagonia was discussed, in order that the proceeds of the sale of that article might be handed over to the agents here, and by them be fairly distributed to the creditors. We, however, much question the right of the Government of Buenos Ayres to Patagonia.

Very large transactions have taken place in Bank Shares, the prices of which have again advanced. Australia have realised 51½; Colonial, 15; Commercial of London, 26½; London and Westminster, 30½; South Australian, 25½; Union of Australia, 45½; and Ditto, New, 5.

Commercial Dock Shares have sold at 90½; East and West India, 159; London, 130; St. Katharine, 87½; and Southampton, 28½.

Steam-boat Shares have commanded rather more attention, as follows:—General Steam, 28½; Peninsular and Oriental, 7½ ex. div.; Ditto, New, 38 ex. div.; Royal Mail, 78½; General Screw, 50½; and Australian Royal Mail, 2.

Railway Shares have been in improved request, and the whole of them have been quoted at advanced rates. It must be observed that Caledonian, Aberdeen, Great Northern, and other shares, with £20 paid up, are now called "stock," and as the dealings are usually for five shares, the committee have had them quoted at £100 paid. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 27½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 7½; Caledonian, 43½; Chester and Holyhead, 23½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 35½; East Anglian, 4½; Eastern Counties, 10½; Eastern Union, B and C, 5½; East Lancashire, 19½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 65½; Great Northern Stock, 92; Ditto, Half Shares, A, 54; Ditto, B, 125; Great Southern

gardens, with their triumphs of horticultural science; and its noble trees, with their gigantic picturesque, relieve the flatness of the site. The extensive pleasure-grounds skirting the Thames, from the middle of Brentford to Isleworth Ferry, with the once notable gardens, had received little attention since the early days of Capability Brown, when the late Duke of Northumberland caused designs to be prepared for remodelling the whole of the grounds, 75 acres in extent. All the most interesting botanical introductions since Brown completed the gardens were then added to the collections of hardy trees and shrubs; whilst the most valuable ancient trees were preserved prominently in the new plan.

Passing over the artificial rocky construction for alpine plants, the grand feature of the improvements is the range of plant houses, with the substitution of metallic framework for the wood-framed roofs and sides of the old school of hothouse manufactures.

The range of plant houses, 400 feet in length, designed by Mr. Richard Forester, consists of nine divisions, so contrived that each can be kept at its own independent temperature, suitable to the health and beauty of its plants; yet the doors can, upon any special occasion, be thrown open, giving the various climates of the world with their various inhabitants. These plant-houses take the form of a crescent; the centre rising into a dome 65 feet high; the two end-houses being broader and higher than the intermediate part. The framework of the entire roof is formed of light iron bars; and the ends and centre have stone pillars and cornices. The whole range is filled with plate-glass. The metallic roofing was manufactured by Messrs. Jones and Co., of Birmingham; it has stood some twenty years without shrinking, and was the first metallic horticultural structure of any importance. The steam-warming apparatus was fitted by Tredgold, the eminent engineer; the cast-iron pipes being laid beneath the pathways, and provided with valves for the admission, when required, of vapour, so conducive to the health of tropical plants; the whole being heated by one fire, 300 feet from the building. The contractors for the heating apparatus were Messrs. Bailey, of Holborn. Several things have, we believe, fruited here, which have not borne fruit anywhere else in Britain; and many plants, which here fruit profusely, are scarcely ever to be seen in general collections. The houses stand upon a raised stone basement, adorned with elegant stone vases, sculptured with fruit and foliage, attributed to Gibbons. The end portions of the building are used as conservatories for orange-trees, camellias, brughmansias, &c., with a few showy flowers.

In front of this range of plant-houses is a flower-garden, with a basin and fountain; and lines of standard roses by the side of the walks. The entire garden establishment is supplied with water from an artesian well, 465 feet deep.

The kitchen-garden covers between three and four acres; and the forcing-houses have the roofs, fronts, and ends mainly of iron, the bars of the sashes being of copper. These, also, are the work of Messrs. Jones. The principal range, for early fruits, is 400 feet long. At the end of the range is a span-roofed erection, occupied principally by the *Victoria Regia*, which flowered here shortly after the specimen at Chatsworth.

The Dowager Duchess of Northumberland, who resides at Syon, is a distinguished botanist; and when her Grace was *gouvernante* to our gracious Queen, who, during her minority, occasionally occupied, with the Duchess of Kent, the state apartments at Syon, the Royal observation of the horticultural improvements here doubtless led to their originator, Mr. Forester, being subsequently employed in the improvements at Frogmore, where he has completed the most extensive range of metal-framed glass in the world, designed from the Syon forcing-house.

The grounds of Syon are beautifully diversified with rare shrubby and half-shrubby plants; and a double avenue of elms. Near the side of the water are admirable groups of deciduous cypresses; and in other parts of the park, the old thorns have become trees. Picturesque groups of the common acacia exist on the westerly side of the park; and there are some extremely beautiful low-spreading horse-chestnuts and noble hop-hornbeams between the bridge and the entrance lodge. In going towards the mansion is a majestic cedar, which our Artist has here portrayed as one of the most venerable tenants of this truly fine old place. The companion View is sketched from the rockery.

Last year, the mansion and grounds of Syon were most liberally thrown open to the public by their noble owner.

To return to monastic Syon. Mr. Burke, in his recently published "Visitation of the Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain," has ably described the history of Syon as a religious house, and of its subsequent owners, the Percy family; and he has been at much pains to trace the sisterhood of Syon, from their second dissolution by Elizabeth to their refuge in Flanders, at Ronen, and at Lisbon; their return to England in 1809, and their settlement at Syon House, Peckham; and "the final resting-place of the last remnant of the one powerful and richly-endowed sisterhood of Syon," at Cobridge, near Newcastle, Stafford; where the surviving nuns were visited, a few years since, by the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the proprietors of their ancient demesnes. Several of the old charters of the monastery and lands of Syon are preserved at Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

THE FARMERS' CHARTER.—MR. COBDEN.

The committee of the Eastern Counties Agricultural Relief Association have issued an appeal to their brother farmers, in which they announce a new charter, with five points:—

"Firstly.—They insist on an unconditional repeal of the malt tax; adding, as to how the amount of revenue raised by the malt duty is to be supplied, that is no business of ours. We do not set up for Chancellors of the Exchequer, but we do believe that 'where there's a will there's a way'; that economy instead of extravagance, and a cutting down of salaries and salaries, would do much, and that an increase of the Property-tax would be better than the continuance of the malt duty.

"Secondly.—They go for a just measure of the tenant right which shall secure to an out-going tenant the value not the cost of all actual improvements made either in the buildings or on the land, at the termination of his holding.

"Thirdly.—They say that county expenditure should be controlled by elective boards, as proposed by Mr. Milner Gibson.

"Fourthly.—They demand that the only game which should be preserved is winged game; that hares and rabbits should be considered what they really are, vermin to be killed as such by any one who could do so without trespassing."

"Fifthly.—They require the abolition of all restrictions on the growth and manufacture of excisable articles, the growth of tobacco and manufacture of beet-root and potato-starch sugar, and the distillation of spirits from grain or potatoes, to place them on equal terms with the foreign farmer, who grows his own tobacco, manufactures his own sugar, or distils spirits from the surplus produce of the farm; and, in conclusion, they repudiate Protection, and publish the following letter from Mr. Cobden:—

"House of Commons, 16th June, 1852.

"My dear Sir,—In reply to your letter, urging the Parliamentary Reformers to take up the question of the malt-tax, I can do no more than reiterate the arguments I have before used. The Parliamentary and Financial Reformers have already taken the only steps that can possibly lead to the removal of the malt tax, by voting for a large reduction of expenditure. When I brought forward my motion in favour of going back, as speedily as practicable, to the expenditure of 1835, I was supported by about 80 of the Parliamentary Reformers representing large towns, but was opposed *en masse* by the agricultural representatives. Nay, Mr. Disraeli has since taken credit to his party in this House for having enabled the Government to resist my motion. Now, in reply to your appeal to the Financial and Parliamentary Reform members, I will make an appeal to the agricultural constituencies. Send members to help us in the House; nay, send us one member at least, for at the present we have not one agricultural member who votes with the Financial Reformers. Until the farmers can point out to at least one member, sent into the House by them, in support of the Parliamentary and Financial Reform party, they ought not to throw upon us the blame of not succeeding in repealing the malt tax. There are some people to be found who are weak enough to believe in the possibility of repealing the malt tax, yielding from five to six millions, without reducing the Government expenditure. I should like to know what other tax they propose to substitute for it. I challenge them to show me any tax to that amount which could be imposed in lieu of the malt tax. It is easy enough for men who wish to get such silly people to promise to vote for the repeal; they know it can lead to nothing so long as they continue to uphold the present expenditure; but I should wish to see the farmers get upon the true scent, and not be running after red-herring trails all their lives. I repeat, let the farmers, who boast so much of their power, send us one man, at least, to vote with the eighty or ninety representatives for large towns in favour of a large reduction of expenditure. Then, and not till then, will they have taken the first step towards the accomplishment of their favourite object—the repeal of the malt tax.

"On analysing the division of the third reading of the Militia Bill, I find that all the representatives of the large towns voted against it; and all the members for the agricultural constituencies were in favour of it. It was, in fact, carried by the farmers' friends.

"I reiterate what I have said before: if those farmers' friends would stay away from the House, we could reduce the expenditure, and ultimately repeal the malt tax. They obstruct us in our efforts to carry out economy, and then the farmers blame us for not succeeding. Mr. Hume has already told you, that for thirty-five years, during which he has been labouring to carry out economy in the Government, his great opponents have been the agricultural members. My short experience in the House fully confirms the statement.—Ever yours truly, "R. COBDEN."

"Mr. N. W. Johnson."

Several packages have arrived by a steamer from Boulogne, addressed to his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours, and containing furniture and other effects, the property of the ex-Royal family of France. The whole of the packages have been received by the illustrious exiles at Claremont.

The *Western Star*, speaking of the exodus of the people from the province of Connaught, in Ireland, says there is no doubt that in a few years more—if some stop is not put to the present outpouring of the people to America, and later to Australia—there will not be a million of the present race of inhabitants to be found within the compass of the four provinces. From the west, it is said, they are flying in hundreds.

A young girl who was in service as a housemaid in Lisbon, and who had been placed in the Foundling Hospital of that city by an Englishman, some twenty years ago, has just been declared entitled to a fortune of £70,000 left to her by her father.

and Western, 44½; Great Western, 95; Lancaster and Yorkshire, 79; Ditto, Fifths, 98; Leeds Northern, 17; London and Blackwall, 8½; London and Brighton, 10½; London and North Western, 127½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 28; Ditto, Fifths, 16½; Ditto, £10 Shares, 3½; London and South-Western, 95½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34; Midland, 72; Newmarket, 48; Norfolk, 40½; North British, 34; North Devon, No. 1, 5½; North Staffordshire, 11½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 21½; Scottish Central, 72; Scottish Midland, 53½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 8½; Ditto, Class B, 6½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 18½; Ditto, Oswestry, 13½; Shropshire Union, 3½; Thames Haven, 2½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 6½; West Cornwall, 10; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 73; Ditto, Extensions, 13½; Ditto, Purchas, 4½; York and North Midland, 50½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 19½; East Lincolnshire, 149½; Gloucester Dean Forest, 31½; Leeds and Bradford, 108; Ditto, Preference, 13½; Lowestoft Guarantee, 18½; Reading, Guildford and Reigate, 25½; Wear Valley, 31½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, No. 2, 3½; Caledonian, 100; East Anglian, Six per Cent, 3½; Eastern Counties, Six per Cent, Stock, 14; Eastern Union, Six per Cent, 16½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 16½; Ditto, Ten per Cent, 11½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), Eight, 8½; Great Western, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 110; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 5½; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 149; Norfolk Extension, 22½; North British, 110; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 4½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 2½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101; Ditto, 5; York and North Midland, Purchase, 102.

FOREIGN.—Charleroi and Esquelles, 14½; Dutch Rhenish, 5½; Great Indian Peninsula, 6½; Grand Junction of France, 4½; Luxembourg, 4½; Ditto, Railway, 3½; Maria Antonia, 8½; Namur and Liege, ex interest, 6½; Northern of France, 24½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 16½; Paris and Lyons, 12; Paris and Rouen, 34½; Paris and Strasbourg, 23½ ex div.; Rouen and Havre, 13; Sambre and Meuse, 5½; and Western of France, 8.

Mining Shares have been in moderate request. Anglo-Californian have sold at ½; Australian Freehold, ½; Carson's Creek, 1; Cobro Copper, 40; English and Australasian Smelting Company, 4½; Liberty, 2½; New Granada, 2; Nouveau Monde, 1½; Port Phillip, 1½; and Santiago de Cuba, 11½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week, the arrivals of English wheat, coastwise and by land carriage, have been on a very limited scale, and in but middling condition. For all kinds the demand has ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of 1s per quarter, at which good clearances have been easily effected. Fine foreign wheats have changed hands freely, at 1s more money; and the value of low and middling kinds has been well supported. Floating cargoes of wheat have produced full currencies, but Indian corn has ruled a shade lower. A steady business has been doing in barley, but malt has met a dull inquiry. Low parcels of oats have given way 6d per quarter; but both beans and peas have improved in value 1s per quarter. The demand for flour has been somewhat inactive.

English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 44s; ditto, white, 40s to 51s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 42s; ditto, white, 41s to 43s; rye, 28s to 31s; grinding barley, 26s to 29s; distilling ditto, 26s to 29s; malting ditto, 28s to 35s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 31s to 35s; brown ditto, 41s to 49s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 50s; Chevallier, 50s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 21s; potato ditto, 20s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 21s; ditto, white, 19s to 22s; tick beans, new, 31s to 32s; ditto, old, 31s to 33s; grey peas, 30s to 34s; mangle, 32s to 34s; white, 32s to 34s; boliers, 35s to 38s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 28s to 30s; Lincolnshire, 30s to 32s per 280 lbs.—Tottenham: American flour, 15s to 22s per barrel; 1 cask 1s 10d extra per sack.

The Seed Market.—The general demand is in a very inactive state, and prices are almost nominal:—

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 55s; Baltic, crushing, 46s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s; hampseed, 32s to 37s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 8s; white ditto, 5s 6d to 6s 6d. Rape, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 7½ to 8s; ditto, foreign, 6s 10s to 7s 10s per ton. Rape cakes £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 37s to 39s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 40s to 49s; white ditto, 40s to 48s; Foreign, red, 42s to 51s; white ditto, 40s to 50s per cwt.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 9d; barley, 27s 9d; oats, 23s 2d; rye, 30s 2d; beans, 32s 9d; peas, 31s 2d.

The Star Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 9d; barley, 27s 9d; oats, 20s 2d; rye, 30s 2d; beans, 31s 7d; peas, 30s 2d.

Produce.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—The demand for most kinds is in a very inactive state, at about stationary prices. Common sound congou is selling at 8d to 8½ per lb. The total stock in London on the 16th inst. was 413,000 lb, against 39,231,000 lb last year.

Sugar.—Although a fair average business has been transacted in most kinds of raw sugar, prices have ruled about 6d per cwt lower than in the previous week. Ordinary yellow Barbados has sold at 31s to 32s 6d; middling, 31s to 32s; Tobago, 31s 6d to 33s 6d; Grenada, 31s 6d to 31s 6d; fine yellow Mauritius, 35s to 36s 6d; middling to good, 32s to 34s 6d; fine grained yellow, 33s to 35s; fine white, 43s to 44s; fine white Benares, 48s per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at from 47s 6d to 51s per cwt. Cru-hed tolerably firm. The total clearances to the 15th inst. were 2,701,356 cwt. against 2,271,979 ditto in 1851.

Coffee.—Since our last report only a limited business has been doing in this market, yet good ordinary native Ceylon is still quoted at 44s to 44s 6d per cwt.

Rice.—Our market is steady, but we have no improvement to notice in the quotations. Provisions.—Irish butter is in very moderate request, at a further decline in prices of 2s per cwt. Fine weekly Domes is selling at from 7s to 7s 6d; middling, 6s to 7s per cwt; and best, 8s to 10s per dozen lb. No change in price. Irish bacon has given way 2s per cwt. Hamburg sardines are quoted at 5s to 5s 6d. Fine Irish salt-glazed lard is selling at from 5s to 5s 6d and fine kegs, 5s 2s to 5s. Pork scarce, and prime lard is worth 4s 6d per cwt. No change in other articles.

Tallow.—The demand is less active, yet P.Y.C. on the spot is held at 38s 9d per cwt. Town tallow, 7s per cwt, no cash; rough fat, 2s 1d 8lb.

Oil.—Sisal, olive, sunflower, and linseed oils move off freely, and prices have an upward tendency. In other articles very little is doing.

Spirits.—Leeward Island rum moves off freely, at from 1s 5d to 1s 5½; and East India, 1s 4d per gallon pr. of. All other kinds of rum are quite as dear as last week. Brandy and corn spirits are in steady request, at full currencies.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 5s to £4 4s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 15s; and straw, £2 10s to £1 10s per load. Trade firm.

Coal.—Carr's Hartley, 14s; New Tanfield, 13s 3d; Tye Main, 11s 6d; Wylam, 13s 9d; Goshforth, 14s; Heaton, 14s; Heaton, 15s; Lambton, 15s 6d; Stewarts, 16s per ton.

Hops.—The accounts from the plantations being very favourable, the demand for all kinds of hops is very inactive, but we have no decline in price.

Wool.—The stock of Colonial wool is now about 35,000 bales, which will shortly be submitted to public competition.

Potatoes.—Old quantities are now nearly out of season. New ones are coming freely to hand, and in excellent condition.

Smithfield.—The beef trade has ruled somewhat active at a further advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lb. In the value of other stock no change has taken place:— Beef, from 2s 10d to 4s 6d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 6d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; veal, 2s 10d to 4s 6d; pork, 3s 6d to 5s 6d per 8 lb, to sink the offer.

Neugate and Leadhall.—Rather a large business has been transacted in these markets, at extreme currencies:—

Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; veal, 2s 10d to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per 8 lb, by the carcase.



## VACANCIES in the TRAINING-SCHOOL





SILVER CANDELABRUM, PRESENTED TO VISCOUNT DUNCAN, M.P., BY THE CITY OF BATH.

## PLATE PRESENTED TO VISCOUNT DUNCAN, M.P.

On Saturday last, a deputation from the city of Bath attended at Lord Duncan's residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to present his Lordship with a piece of plate, subscribed for by persons of various political parties, in acknowledgment of his valuable, persevering, and energetic exertions which the repeal of the Window-Tax last year crowned with success. The deputation, consisting of W. Hunt, Esq. (ex-Mayor of Bath); T. Gill, Esq.; and Thomas Berrett, Esq. (Sheriff), were received by his Lordship and Viscountess Duncan, the Earl and Countess of Camperdown, Sir G. Phillips, and other distinguished members of his Lordship's family.

The Testimonial is a massive silver candelabrum, convertible into an *épergne*. From a triangular base rises an oak trunk with six branches, ornamented with foliage and acorns. At the angles of the base are three figures in frosted silver—Aurora, Hygeia, and a Roman orator—emblematical of light, health, and eloquence. On two sides of the base are the arms of the city of Bath and the family arms of the noble Lord; and on the third the following inscription:—

Presented to their Parliamentary representative, Lord Viscount Duncan, by the people of Bath and other friends wholly irrespective of political party, as a testimonial of their esteem and gratitude for his Lordship's able and unremitting exertions through five sessions of Parliament in seeking to obtain the abolition of the Window Duty, and which at length was so happily and decisively effected in 1851.

The Plate was designed and manufactured by Mr. Poole, of Bath: its weight is 322 ounces; and it is a very beautiful work.

The testimonial was presented by Mr. Hunt, with an appropriate address, thanking his Lordship for his public services since 1841, and his uniform attention to their local interests, irrespective of political party. He also strongly expressed the regret of a large majority of the constituency, of all shades of opinion, that it was not Lord Duncan's intention of allowing them another opportunity of returning him as one of the representatives of the city of Bath.

Lord Duncan, in his reply, congratulated the deputation on the successful issue of the struggle which the design of the memorial so faithfully illustrates; his Lordship adding that he would not consent to monopolise, but merely to share with others, the merit of directing public attention to a grievance, which, fortunately for our character as a civilised and enlightened nation, has ceased to exist in this country.

"I believe," said his Lordship, "that Bath has profited by the remission of the tax as much, if not more, than any other town in the kingdom. This only proves how partial it has been in its operation. The benefit of its remission must be felt especially by the working classes, to whom light and air to their rooms and dwellings is nothing less than strength and health. The revenue has not suffered by this remission; there is little doubt that the saving from the window-tax has been partially employed in the purchase of those articles that affect the Excise and Customs."

After the presentation, the deputation, with several distinguished friends invited by his Lordship to meet them, partook of an elegant *déjeuner*.

## THE LATE M. PRADIER, THE FRENCH SCULPTOR.

We have already announced the death of this most eminent of modern sculptors, which recently took place near Paris. His end was sudden and affecting. While wandering with his young daughter and a party of friends on a day's excursion amid the beauties of Bougival, a momentary sense of discomfort led him to take rest in the house of M. Eugène Forcade, while the rest strayed on, unconscious of the fact, to Marly. Apoplexy had marked him for its own, and in a few hours he was dead; and when his daughter knew that illness had detained him, she was an orphan.

James Pradier was born of a respectable family of artists, of limited means, at Geneva, on January 3, 1796. His strong inclination for sculpture manifested itself when he was but ten years old; and at fifteen he was distinguished by his fine taste and talent for observation of nature.

About the year 1811, M. Denon, President of the French Institute, and Member of the Academy of Fine Arts, visited Geneva, and heard of the juvenile artist, who was in a few days placed under the eminent French sculptor Lenoir. In 1812 he was a competitor for the great prize of Rome, given by the French Government, but failed to obtain it, because the work he executed exceeded the required dimensions; he, however, obtained a gold medal instead. The next year he carried off the grand prize, and went to Rome to study for five years. Here many original statues and sketches bore ample testimony to the perseverance of the French school, the skill of the master, and the genius of the young artist. "Orpheus," "The Centaure and la Bacchante," "Niobide," "Venus," "A Nymph," are fine illustrations of the precocious talent of the *élève de Rome*, partaking of the style of the Greek school.

In 1819 Pradier returned to the School of the Fine Arts of Paris, where he exhibited his group of "Cupid and Venus," "Prometheus," "The Graces," "Psyche," an "Odalisque," "Phryné," "The Spring," and "Anacreon with Cupid."

Besides an immense variety of statuettes, sketches, and studies, Pradier has sculptured the four "Renommées" on the front of the Arc de l'Etoile; decorated the fountain of Molière at Paris, as well as the monument erected to the memory of the late Duke of Berry, carved in white marble, and then cast one in silver; the celebrated statuette of "Sappho"; the sparkling fountain at Nîmes; and, finally, the two statues of "Victory" to be placed on the Monument to Napoleon.

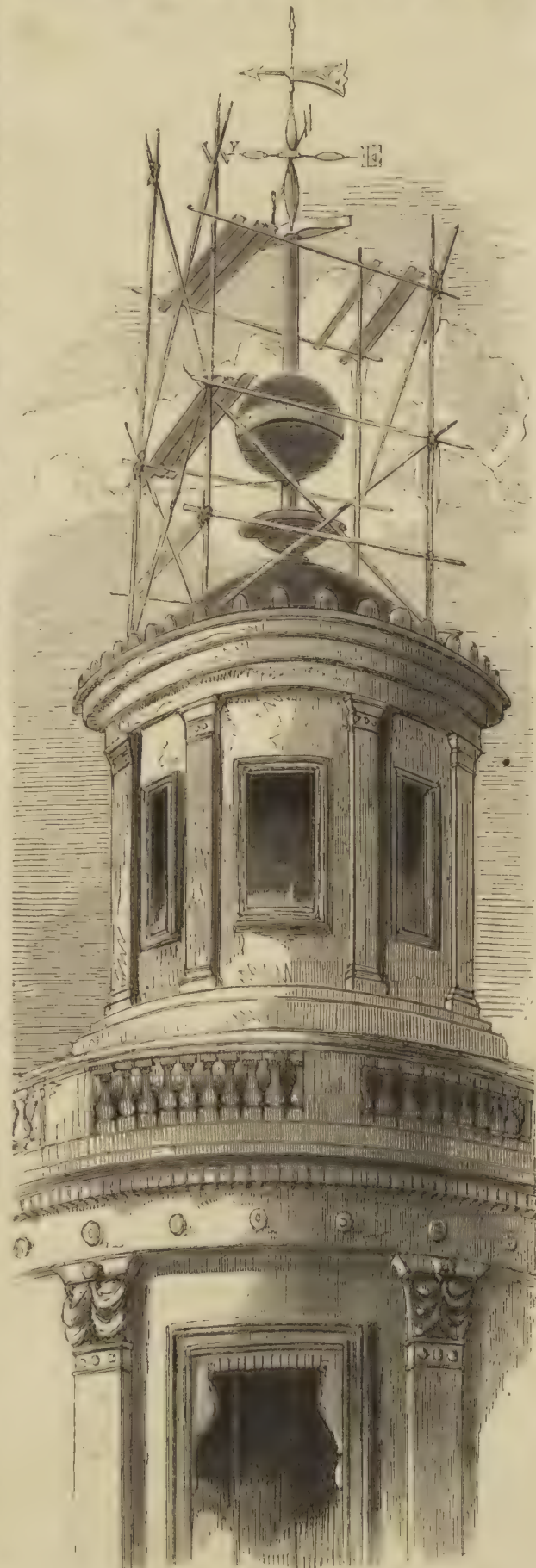
The characteristics of all Pradier's works are great originality and boldness, combined with remarkable chasteness and elegance.

A few days previous to his death, when he was in perfect health, Pradier completed a bust of himself in white marble, gilt, which will be placed upon the pedestal of the sculptor's monument: this bust is in the present Exhibition at Paris, with a statue of "Sappho," also by Pradier. As soon as the directors of

the Exhibition heard of the sculptor's death, they ordered a black veil to be thrown over the "Sappho," the effect of which our Artist has represented in the accompanying Illustration.

## REGULATION OF TIME BY THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

It will, doubtless, be recollected that for some time past arrangements have been pending between the Electric Telegraph Company, the Astronomer Royal, and the South-Eastern Railway Company, for the establishment and transmission throughout London and the provinces of mean Greenwich or uniform time. For this purpose, a system of ingenious apparatus has been constructed upon the dome of the Telegraph Company's West-end station, No. 448, opposite Hungerford Market. The operations commenced by erecting on the summit of the cupola of the building, under the direction of Mr. Sandys, the apparatus designed by Mr. Edwin Clarke, the Company's engineer. The scaffolding was 30 feet high, and from its summit an uninterrupted view of London and the river was obtainable, the total height of the apparatus being about 110 feet above the level of the



TIME-BALL AT THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S STATION, WEST STRAND.

Thames. The scaffolding having been secured, the next step was that of raising the apparatus, which consists of a long quadrangular shaft of wood, 38 feet high, and 8 feet in circumference, formed of three sections. The first section of this hollow shaft was fixed by the workmen into the floor of the room underneath the dome, and thence carried through and joined on the second section and the third, the latter of which was then passed through the centre of a large globe or ball, which is intended by means of sympathetic electrical action to fall every day simultaneously with the well-known ball on the top of the Greenwich Observatory, between which and the Strand the electric wires have been completed for the purpose, so as to indicate to all London and the vessels below bridge exact Greenwich time. The ball is nearly 6 feet high, and 16 feet in circumference. It is formed of zinc, painted black, with a broad white belt round it. The shaft is continued a few feet above the ball, and at the extremity is a bright gilded weather vane, with "E. T. C." on it. The apparatus is provided with an air cylinder, in connexion with the telegraphic wires between London and Greenwich; so that when the ball at Greenwich falls, an instantaneous shock of electricity will be communicated along them; and this, acting on an electrical trigger connected with the ball in the Strand, will cause it to fall simultaneously with the one at Greenwich. The first experiment will be tried when the arrangements for the purpose are perfected. The cost of carrying out this novel chronometrical machine is estimated at £1000.



PRADIER'S STATUE OF SAPPHO, AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, VEILED IN MEMORY OF THE SCULPTOR.



## F I N E A R T S .

THE RUSTIC ARTIST  
DRAWING FROM NATURE.

BY W. HEMSLEY.

SUCH is the name of a clever little picture by W. Hemsley, exhibited at the National Institution of Fine Arts, in Regent-street. There is a good deal of originality in the idea, and a nice perception of character displayed in the various features of the personages who compose the interesting group. An unhappy house-dog has been seized, and set up on end against the back of a chair, a handkerchief being passed round his neck for greater security, whilst an embryo Sir Joshua takes his portrait on a slate. Look at the knitted brow and scrutinising gaze of the artist! There can be no mistake about his being in earnest, and, to use the stereotyped phrase, "thoroughly imbued with his subject." The dog, admonished by the threatening fist of an aide-de-camp, passively submits to the operation, which he seems to understand is intended to promote the general hilarity of the family party. The bystanders have each something to say in the matter, though, like *Juliet*, they discourse only with their eyes. The little girl is wrapped in mute astonishment; the bigger boy, in the centre, enjoys the joke heartily; whilst the smaller gentleman, examining the artist's work over his shoulder, has all the air and intelligence of a connoisseur.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(SIXTH NOTICE.)

WHATEVER may be the cause, it is, as we remarked at the outset of our critical labours for the season, the Academicians have done little towards the furnishing forth of the present exhibition—little indeed, whether the term be applied to the number or the character of their works. Charles Landseer, the keeper of the Institution, although he certainly exhibits three pictures, and therefore looks in the index to be an exception to the "singularity" observable in his brother R.A.'s, disappoints us when we come to the works themselves. No. 47, "The Death of Edward III." is a painful, not to say humiliating subject, to which the artist has failed of giving any ennobling interest. The story is taken from the Romanist historian, Lingard—

On the morning of his death, the Lady Alice Perers drew the ring from his finger and departed. The other domestics had separated to plunder the palace; but a priest, who chanced to be present, hastening to the bed of the dying monarch, admonished him of his situation, and bade him prepare himself to appear before his Creator. Edward, who had just strength sufficient to thank him, took a crucifix into his hands, kissed it, wept, and expired.

To a man thoroughly awake with the solemnity of such an incident, and thoroughly imbued with the feelings under which the historian wrote, the scene offered opportunities for the production of a touching and effective picture; but this has not been the case here. The Lady Alice Perers is a commonplace-looking individual; and there is a coarseness of feature and a vulgarity of expression in the heads, both of the dying monarch and of the priest,

which deny them either sympathy or respect on the part of the spectator. This artist's other works are of the most trifling kind: two very small pieces (91), "A Painter's Study," a commonplace collection of old armour, goblets, and articles of costume, not over and above well

as he would scan a tortoise, or hedgehog, or other strange apparition. The colouring is delicate and effective.

Unfavourably hung up in a corner in the West Room is a little picture by W. Davis, of Liverpool, which betrays much earnestness of intention



"THE RUSTIC ARTIST DRAWING FROM NATURE."—PAINTED BY W. HEMSLEY.—EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.

copied; and (99) "The Bird's-meat man," a curly-headed and rather sentimental looking fellow, with a basket of chickweed and groundsel, standing outside an ancient porch, wherein is a little spaniel barking furiously at him. These are childish affairs for an R.A. to indulge in.

H. W. Phillips has a picture of "The Magdalen" (No. 286)—

Last at the cross, and earliest at the tomb.

The penitent sits in an attitude of intense grief, in a wild rocky spot, the cross being seen on high in the distance. The prevailing tone is dark blue, as of the early morn before sunrise, throwing the figure into relief. We like the simplicity of the treatment observed in this work, which, with a little more of the diviner expression of grief thrown into the face, would be worthy of unqualified commendation.

Four circular pieces by C. Brookes, in the middle room, two and two on either side of the two doors, emblematical of the four seasons, are of a merit which must not pass unacknowledged. They are four little groups of children, something after the manner of Giulio Romano and the followers of his school; and the idea in each is pretty and appropriate. In "Spring" we have the youngest urchin of three tempted forward by the presentation of a primrose, which one of his elder companions has just gathered; in "Summer" all three are disporting themselves in a rich yellow corn-field, decked with poppies and other field flowers; "Autumn" gives them grapes, peaches, and other fruits of the season; and "Winter" clothes their hitherto naked forms with sheep-skins, in which they strive to make themselves as warm and comfortable as possible. The groups are all designed with great spirit and taste; and the execution of the figures and the colouring of the flesh are better than we too often find in modern attempts of this kind.

G. B. O'Neill has a very clever little picture, the "Foundling" (No. 332), founded upon a passage in Crabbe's "Parish Register":—

To name an infant met our village sires,  
Assembled all, as such event requires;  
Frequent and full, the rural sages sat,  
And speakers many urged the long debate—

Some harden'd knaves, who roved the country round,  
Had left a babe within the parish bound.

The gravity which pervades the assembly of "rural sages," deliberating upon the necessary parochial proceedings in regard to the little stranger, is happily contrasted with the important earnestness of the old lady who has brought the intruder before them, and who seems proud of her charge, and the playful mood of the child itself, who, little dreaming of the terrors of a parish board, wants to snatch up an old gentleman's red leather spectacle-case. Another old gentleman contemplates the young intruder through a pocket-glass, with a mixture of indifference and idle curiosity, just



"THE FOUNDLING." PAINTED BY G. B. O'NEILL.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



under a garb of unaffected simplicity. "The Canary" (443) introduces us to a poor sedulous girl, in an humble attic, the sole companions of whose leisure are a gold fish and a canary. To the latter, whose cage is hung up in the sun, she is conveying his daily supply of water, for which he is looking out from behind his wire barrier. There is something in the expression of the girl which speaks of privation, yet of content—of patient toil and much struggling in the wide world without, and of great reward and comfort in the inspiring notes of her dear canary. The colouring is sober, perhaps rather too much so for ensuring effect at a first view; but still, upon the whole, well in keeping with the moral of the situation.

Amongst the landscapes in the same room we remark two very agreeable ones, placed side by side: that by M. A. Kuytenbrouwer (503), "A Ruin in Ardennes," is a romantic spot, in which rock and wood are harmoniously intermixed, a very warm delicate atmosphere pervading the whole. No. 504, by F. W. Hulme, "The River Llugwy Bettws-y-Coed, North Wales," is cooler in tone, but very dashing and masterly in treatment.

Next door to the above we have a fiery red production, by G. P. Manby (535), "The Medicine Man, or Doctor, performing his medicines or mysteries over a dying child, with the skin of a grisly bear and other curious articles of dress thrown over him, with his mystery rattle and spear, which he supposes possesses a supernatural power in the art of healing and curing the sick," a scene taken from 'Catlin's History of the North American Indians,' and curious enough in its way, but the merit of which would be better appreciated in the Egyptian Hall than where it is. Our great astonishment is at an artist of any ability and resources condemning himself to such a task as that which has here been industriously and creditably accomplished.

#### "THE FIGHT FOR THE STANDARD."—BY E. ANSDALL.

THE fine picture exhibited at the Royal Academy last year by R. Ansdall, entitled "The Fight for the Standard," is at present on view at Messrs. Hering and Remington's, in Regent-street, previous to being engraved by H. T. Ryall. Both on account of the historical interest of the event portrayed, and the masterly style of its execution, this work was well entitled to be reproduced and multiplied by the hand of the engraver.

The hero of the fight is Sergeant Ewart, of the Scots Greys, who had the honour of taking from the enemy one of the three French eagles which were taken at the battle of Waterloo. The eagle in question was that of the 45th Infantry, surnamed the "Invincibles," and was inscribed with the names of the battles of Jena, Austerlitz, Wagram, Eylau, and Friedland.

Ewart had a severe contest for the eagle. The bearer of it aimed a blow at the lower part of his body, but he parried the thrust and cut him down. He was next assailed by a Polish Lancer, who hurled his lance at him; but he dexterously threw off the weapon, and, before he could recover himself, cut him upwards through the chin. He then was attacked by a foot-soldier, who, after firing, charged him with the bayonet, but he soon shared the fate of his companions. He then was called to by General Ponsonby: "You brave fellow, take that to the rear; you have done enough till you get rid of it." He afterwards rode into Brussels with his trophy, amid the acclamations of thousands.

The moment chosen by the artist is when Ewart, having seized the standard from the infantry-man, is defending himself from the attack of the Polish Lancer. The two combatants are on horseback—Ewart on a grey, facing the spectator, the Pole on a dark bay, with his back turned: the latter is seen as falling from his horse under the fatal blow of the stout Scotsman. Both figures are drawn with wonderful spirit and truthfulness; and the expression of the victor's face is exactly that of resolute and collected courage, so requisite on such an occasion. The only other figures introduced are those of the dead standard-bearer of the 45th, and another soldier, which are prostrate under the horse's feet. We have never seen any group of the kind more severely historical in treatment, and so entirely free from adventitious aids. The work is, therefore, a worthy tribute to the memory of one of the many brilliant achievements of an ever memorable day, and deserves to become popular with all who have a patriotic feeling in the matter.

Of Sergeant Ewart a few more words are due, writing now, as we do, on the thirty-seventh anniversary of the day of Waterloo. Like all truly brave men, he bore his honours with much modesty, and, it seems, was much less proud of the captured eagle than of another incident in the course of the action of which he was the hero. Dr. Hardie, a young Scotch physician at Manchester, thus records the event:—

On the morning of the 18th, a little before twelve o'clock, the Scots Greys were ordered to charge a body of French infantry at some distance, which order they instantly proceeded to execute in a column of two deep, Sergeant Ewart in this charge being the front man of Cornet Kinchant. Ewart, on reaching the enemy, immediately singled out a French officer, whom, from being a very expert swordsman, he soon disarmed, and was on the point of cutting him down, when Mr. Kinchant, on hearing the officer crying out, "Ah, mercy, mercy, Anglaise!" said, "Sergeant, spare his life, and let us take him prisoner." Ewart, considering that period as a moment for slaughter and destruction, and not a proper time for taking prisoners, replied, "As it is your will, sir, it shall be done." I ought to have said that the French officer, prior to Mr. Kinchant's address to the sergeant, had cried that he had surrendered and was their prisoner, and dropped his sabre. Mr. Kinchant, to whom the French officer had delivered up his sword, addressed him in French and ordered him to move to the rear. Ewart was then preparing to proceed in the charge, when he heard the report of a pistol behind him, and turning round from a suspicion of some treachery, the first object which met his eye was Mr. Kinchant falling backwards over his horse apparently in a lifeless state, and the French officer attempting to hide his pistol under his coat. Indignant at such a dastardly act, Ewart instantly wheeled round, and was again entreated by the villain for mercy in the same supplicating terms as before; the only answer to which he returned was, "Ask mercy of God, for the devil a bit of mercy will ye get at my hands," and with one stroke of his sabre severed his head from his body, leaving a lifeless trunk on the field of battle. Ewart, continued Dr. Hardie, "feels proud of having reaped the death of this young officer, to whom he was strongly attached, and whose death he never failed to deplore, and for whom he confessed to have had more respect than for any other officer under whom he might have served during the twenty-four years he had been in the regiment; and what afflicts him more than all is, that after the most diligent inquiries, he has not been able to get any information of his friends; and the only knowledge he has of K. is that he was an Englishman."

#### "A LESSON FOR HUMANITY." PAINTED BY T. J. BARBER.

THE other day we had the pleasure of inspecting, at Alderman Moon's, a new picture, just completed, by T. J. Barker, entitled "A Lesson for Humanity." The subject is a touching and graceful episode in the career of the great Napoleon; and most gracefully and effectively has it been treated by the rising artist, whose former picture of "The Meeting of the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blücher on the Evening of the Battle of Waterloo" won the approval of the critical world, and stamped the producer of it as one of the most promising of the talents of the day. The incident may be briefly stated:—During the campaign in Italy, after the hard-fought field of Bassano, Napoleon visited the field, accompanied by his staff. Surrounded by the dying and the dead, the enthusiasm of his officers (already flushed with conquest) was in nowise checked by the distressing scenes which on every side met their gaze; when, of a sudden, standing across their path, they beheld a heart-rending group—a large dog crouched over the dead body of an Austrian soldier, and howling piteously, his gaze turned toward heaven! The iron-hearted conqueror, who had beheld bloodshed and death in their most revolting manifestations, was not proof against this touch of canine fidelity and unaffected sorrow. "There, gentlemen," he exclaimed with deep and unaccustomed emotion, "that dog teaches a lesson for humanity!"

Such is the simple story, which, combining all the true essentials of poetry, has been most effectively, delicately, and feelingly rendered by the artist.

Napoleon and his Generals (Marmont, Massena, Angereau, and Berthier) are portraits—the first named taken from Canova's bust, the others from pictures in the Gallery of Versailles. On one side of the picture is a very interesting group, comprising a wounded soldier raising himself up to salute his General, and a *vivandière* administering cordial to another sufferer. The background is occupied by a view of the town of Bassano, and the lofty Alps, seen through a very delicate medium. The execution throughout is remarkably spirited; the manipulation, as displayed in the various textures of horseflesh, armour, old gun carriages, &c., is imitatively accurate. The horse of the dead soldier, very boldly foreshortened, is, without question, one of the most successful studies of the kind we know of in modern art. On all accounts the picture will make an effective and interesting engraving.

**GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.**—The Government assay office in South Australia, is in actual operation, and on the first day 29.0 ounces were deposited. The Government are taking steps to open up a road direct to Mount Alexander, in order to bring the gold from thence under escort to Adelaide.

## BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

### SURREY.

BY T. ROWLANDSON, C.E., F.G.S.

Population .. 582,678 | Area .. 907,920 acres.

**Soils.**—This county possesses soils of a very varied character, and in some places much intermixed. Parts of Bagshot Heath are amongst the most sterile lands in England, whilst a portion of the most noted hop-grounds in the vicinity of Farnham have a natural fertility rarely equalled, and nowhere excelled. The southern portion of the county is occupied by the Weald clay, of a tough, tenacious character, which, from the want of artificial drainage, is very retentive of moisture—a circumstance that occasions the climate over the Weald to be cold and damp. To such as have not visited this district, but who are acquainted with the comparatively small average annual rain in the Weald, the luxuriance of the lichens and mosses that are found growing on the timber, hedgerows, walls, palings, &c., would be incredible, being of more vigorous growth than that found in the moist climate of the English northern, Scotch, and Irish mountains. The district which adjoins, and is a continuation of the Wealds of Sussex and Kent, extends in its most southern part, the whole width of Surrey from Wilderwick to Haslemere, a distance of more than thirty miles. It contracts on the western side in proceeding from Haslemere to Godalming, being deeply indented between these towns with a sandy loam. The Weald of Surrey is characterised by great sameness of physical properties: its elevation above the level of the sea is but trifling for an inland district. The subsoil of the Weald is even more retentive than the surface. Much wood is grown in the Weald, though rather of an interspersed and hedgerow character. On a fine summer's day the view of the Weald from Hindhead (900 feet above the level of the sea) presents a beautiful sylvan appearance. The Weald clay is easily rendered unfit for the plough by wet weather; and, when once completely soaked with rain, requires a very long course of dry and windy weather, to adapt it for sowing. Parallel with and adjoining the Weald is a wide extent of country occupied by the lower greensand, which rises to considerable elevations, the summits of Hindhead and Leith Hills being respectively more than 900 feet above the level of the sea; in fact, this part of Surrey forms the greatest development of the lower greensand to be found in England, which, according to the ordinary estimation, here reaches a thickness of not less than 600 feet. The general characters of this formation are, easily recognisable in the country between Sevenoaks, Reigate, Dorking, and Godalming, for the study of which the railway affords great facilities. In this district it consists of thick masses of coarse quartzose light yellow sands, interstratified with others of a finer grain and of a brighter colour, ochreous and shaded red, sometimes nearly white, and adapted for glass-making; and irregular bands of hard very ferruginous sandstone, and seams of chert, are sometimes common. Subordinate to the whole are a few beds of greensand and clay; and at Nutfield there is found the celebrated bed of Fuller's earth. In some places the strata pass into soft porous sandstones; and in others they again become argillaceous. As a whole the lower greensand is very absorbent and permeable, and often forms extensive dry sandy heaths. From its not being generally known, we may mention that some centuries ago the district under notice afforded the great bulk of iron produced in England, the ore used being the ferruginous stones previously noticed. These were smelted with the wood that at one period so largely pervaded this district. Heaps of ancient slags are occasionally discovered in the vicinity of pools of water, locally named "mill" ponds and "hammer" ponds: Abinger Hammer has in a similar manner obtained its title, although the "hammer" worked by the stream from Wotton has long ceased to work, and the derivation of the name or the previous existence of such works has become forgotten for generations. As the subject is likely to become a prominent public matter within a short period, we ought not to omit to mention that this is a portion of the district from which the Board of Health propose to obtain a supply of water for the use of the metropolis. Gaugings made for the purpose during the last summer have clearly demonstrated that 20,000,000 gallons daily of the finest water that it is possible to procure within any reasonable distance from London can be obtained from the lower greensand of Surrey; and if to this be added other adjuncts to which there do not exist any serious engineering difficulties, a supply probably amounting to 30,000,000 gallons of water daily might be obtained, or three-fifths of the present metropolitan supply. The inhabitants of South London ought to look well to this, seeing that within the limits of their own county it is practicable to obtain a supply of water so much superior to that procurable from the Thames, with all its pollutions and annually-increasing ratio of contaminations. Next to the lower greensand is found a narrow band of stiff soil, known as the "gault," consisting of bluish or dark greenish-grey tenacious clay. Throughout its range it maintains an almost constant uniformity of character. This gault is of a very impermeable character. Next to the gault comes the upper greensand which ranges westward along the base of the North Downs from Godstone, by Merstham, to Farnham. The most celebrated hop-grounds of Farnham are parts of this formation, which, in Surrey, generally consists of soft, light-coloured, calcareous, green sandstones, with hard, compact, calcareous beds, amongst which are found those remarkable phosphoric stony concretions to which the term "coprolites" has been given. These coprolites are now extensively used for the manufacture of superphosphate of lime. An excellent paper on the phosphoric strata of the chalk formation appeared in the ninth volume of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, written by Professor Way and Mr. Paine, of Farnham, from which it appears that the proportion of phosphate of lime in these coprolites amounts to from 50 to 60 per cent. of bone-earth phosphate. Alluding to the chalk marl which lies below the well-known chalk rock, these gentlemen state that it is generally of a soft texture, and of a dirty grey colour, and in many districts the stratum of marl has been extensively quarried for the purposes of manure; and in earlier times it appears to have been applied to a much greater extent than in the present day. Wherever it outcrops, the soil is distinguished for its fertility. The prolific crops of wheat, beans, and clover which are grown with the aid of a comparatively small quantity of manure attest its productive capabilities. The application of bones has usually failed in producing any apparent benefit: this might well be imagined, seeing that it contains 3.75 cent. of bone per earth. On the other hand, experience has shown that manures rich in nitrogen have proved signally beneficial. In the first division of the upper greensand, or zone of fossiliferous green marl, the greenest marl is not always the richest; but, on the contrary, that which is intermixed with calcareous matter of a white and brown colour affords the largest percentage of phosphoric acid. The influence of this marl was strikingly exemplified in the effect produced by a narrow band which ran through a field covered with wheat at the time of the survey under notice. The quantity of phosphoric minerals which may be here obtained the gentlemen previously quoted observe that it would be difficult to estimate, but would certainly amount to many thousand tons. Some of the beds have been worked for agricultural purposes at a former period, as is evident by the appearance of partially filled-up pits, near which were lying heaps of phosphoric nodules, at that time rejected as useless; conclusively proving that the agricultural value of this soil was well known at an early period.

Stretching from Farnham to the county of Kent, is a considerable surface formed of the chalk, being only a very narrow band at its western end, but gradually expanding from Guildford towards the east, attaining its greatest width between Godstone and Croydon. This chalk district forms the celebrated North Downs, the high lands being commonly known as the "Hog'sback." Epom and Banstead Downs are situated in this district: the mutton from the latter has been famed since the days of the Merry Monarch. Adjoining the northern edge of the chalk are the sands and mottled clays of the tertiary series, which, however, forms only a very narrow band in Surrey, being more fully developed in the adjoining county of Kent, near the place selected for the recreation of "the Glass Palace." That part of Surrey which adjoins and forms a part of the metropolis is composed of the London clay, in some places covered with a slight turf mould. The north-western part of the county is composed of the Bagshot Sands, of the same character as those noticed in our account of Hampshire. A deep alluvium, of a very rich character, occupies the margin of the Thames.

**"HARRY HEEVER ON TILTER."**—(Ackermann and Co.)—This is a clever equestrian portrait of the well-known sportsman and popular writer on field sports. The original picture is painted by "Harry Heever" himself, except the features, which are by Child, the miniature painter: it is ably engraved, mezzotinted by J. Harris, and is effectively coloured. Our sportsman is mounted on "Tilter," a horse in full cry, and is taking a stone wall in his stride. It is altogether a very pleasing sporting print.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D and B—Steam is, strictly speaking, invisible; but on reaching the atmosphere it becomes visible as vapour.  
EOMER—Apply to the Consumption Hospital, Brompton.  
E M C. Norris—See Murray's "Handbook for France."  
YKOVIL—Apply to the "Publisher's Circular," Fleet-street.  
H T B, Kensington—Address the Lord Chamberlain.  
W, Gloucester—If the subjects are considered eligible, they are inserted in our Journal free of cost.  
A S E, Cardiff—See the "Handbook for New Zealand," published by Parker and Sons, West Strand.  
S S, Dublin—The finder may dispose of Australian gold as he thinks fit.  
G B, Carlisle—We regret that we have not room for the petition.  
J W B, Sheffield—The impressions are from Roman coins of Constantine II, A.D. 330, to 340.  
O S, New Camden Town—The secretary will be pleased to adjust the matter.  
ANTI-TRICK had better apply to the publisher.  
ONE OF THE MANY, Liverpool—The "Squanders of Castle Squander" is completed in 2 vols. published at 27, Strand.  
E G F, Ireland, has not stated which military college.  
A CONSTANT READER, Clonsilla—Apply to the Society of Arts.  
J C, Hornsea—See the "Life of Mrs Chabrol," just published.  
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Bath—Free of charge, if authenticated.  
JOHN SMITH, Australia—See Chambers's "Guides."  
E G, Dublin—We gave the statement on the authority of Capt Hibbs himself.  
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Ireland, is mistaken.  
L A S, Stoke—A commemoration is held yearly in the University of Oxford, for the distribution of prizes, &c. A grand commemoration is held every third or fourth year, being that previous to the Vice-Chancellor going out of office.  
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Worsley—Van Diemen's Land is not in Australia, but is an island separated from that continent by Bass's Strait, which washes its northern shore.  
J C G, Devonport—Birkenhead is in Cheshire on the south bank of the Mersey.  
A MECHANIC, Hastings—Thomas Paine was a grossly irreligious man, whose conduct excited feelings of the deepest disgust and abhorrence in the whole Christian community of England and America.  
Eugene Aram (page 504) was executed for murder, not forgery, as stated above.  
"Lewis Castle" (page 483)—The design is by Charles Wilson, Esq. architect, Glasgow, and not by James Wilson Esq. Edinburgh, as stated above.  
Mr Bell's "Children in the Wood" (page 512).—We were in error in stating this beautiful work to have been purchased; it is still in the sculptor's studio.  
J B—Mr Disraeli's grandfather was, we believe of the Jewish persuasion. In colloquial communication the right-hon gentleman is simply addressed as "Sir," and "Mr Disraeli." His written address is, "The Right Hon Benjamin Disraeli, M.P."  
DUMFRIES—Arms of Hennessy: "Gu. a bear passant ppr. Crest: An arm, embowed, in a moult, holding in the hand a battle axe all proper. Motto: Vi vivo et armis."  
CZ—Arms of Sir Edward Sherbrooke Goch. Bart: "Per pale arg. and sa. a chev. between three falcons passant counterchanged, on a chief gu. as many leopards' heads or. Crest: A talbot passant ppr pale arg. and sa. Motto: Fido et Virtute."  
C C F—All the English Bishops sit in the House of Lords.  
TWO REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS—Arms of Smithson: "Or. on a chief embattled az. three azules ppr. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-lion rampant gu. holding a sun ppr. S.W.—The Queen was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819.  
FRANK—"Upwards of two hundred" means "more than two hundred." Crest of Bentley: "A Wolf rampant erm. ducally collared or. Motto: Benignus Nominis."  
D B DE HALE—The Earl of Farnham is a Pro evant.  
A SUBSCRIBER FOR SEVEN YEARS informs an enquiring correspondent that Sir Frederick Hamilton married Sidney, daughter and heir of Sir John Vaughan, a captain in the Irish army, Priory Councillor, and Governor of the city and county of Londonderry; and he further suggests that an application to Lord Boyle might obtain some particular information. The same gentleman wishes to ascertain who was the father of Laurence B. (born about 1655) who purchased, A.D. 1715, Edmonston, in the parish of Biggan, county Lanark.  
A CONSTANT READER—Arms of Walworth: "Arg on a chev. az. Between three fleurs-de-lis of the second, a lion rampant of the field, all within a bordure engr. az. Crest: A lion rampant arg. holding an ancient battle-axe, handle of the first named gold.  
CHRYSLER—Which family of Welch does our correspondent refer to?  
FARMACON COUNTY names its members to Parliament: the present members are Mervyn Archibald, Esq. and Sir Arthur B. Brooke, Bart.  
JUVENILES PORTA—We have not room.  
A C, Tinnock, is thanked.  
C G, and J H, Dublin—We have not room.  
P C, Carmarthen—Declined.  
J R—We have not room for the lines.  
W T, City, is thanked.  
W S Devizes—By vessel.  
A CONSTANT READER—We have not room.  
MARS—"The Friend of India."  
S ELYCE, Kilkenny—We cannot inform you.  
D, Newcastle—Duty free.  
MODUS Highgate—Critic.  
P D, Ayr—"The Globe."  
J G S, Bath—Declined.  
ELLEN—We regret that we have not room.  
TYSILON, Isle of Wight—Declined.

**"THE VOICE OF HUMANITY."**—Mr. Ex-Sheriff John Laurie, of London, has printed for private circulation some remarks on the treatment of criminals, with a view to their reformation, entitled "The Voice of Humanity; a Work of Mercy." Mr. Laurie advocates the establishment of houses of industry and refuge, where the convicts may be classified and suitably employed. Benevolence and good sense mark the contents of the book, the liveried exterior of which presents an aspect of civic splendour, meant to correspond with the high official personages for whose perusal the volume has been chiefly prepared. The remarks and suggestions of one who has had so much experience as a magistrate, are worthy the attention of statesmen and philanthropists.

**CHICORY AND COFFEE.**—The necessity of protecting the public against adulteration of coffee has been again brought under the notice of the Treasury through the intervention of Viscount Torrington. The retail dealers, who supply the middle and higher classes, have found that a public discussion of the subject was alone wanting to enable these classes to protect themselves; but the continued adulteration of coffee in the more densely populated districts shows that nothing short of the interference of the Government will avail to protect the poor from the unscrupulous practices of the unfair trader. It is said that the present Government are by no means disposed, like the last, to lend a tacit sanction to a demoralising system of fraud, and that they are disposed to interfere to protect the colonial produce, the revenue, the fair trader, and the poorer classes of consumers from the admixture of noxious and deleterious substances in coffee. All that the movers of this question require is, that coffee should be sold as coffee, and chicory as chicory; and that the vendors of coffee should be allowed to sell chicory, but under certain regulations. Such a course seems practicable, from the fact that the celebrated analytical chemist, Dr. Ure, has within the last few days declared that "No problem is simpler or more certain than the detection of chicory or of similar substances in coffee powder." Dr. Ure has also pointed out a cheap and simple apparatus for giving test-results of sufficient precision.

## THE BIRKENHEAD EMIGRATION DEPOT.

The full tide of emigration, which has of late been diverted by the gold discoveries from the United States, and even California, has, by setting in for our own far distant settlements in the Pacific, given a wonderful impetus to the Australian trade, which has become of a profitable character to the shipowner, and by which so much employment is now given to ship-builders, ship-carpenters, ship-smiths, block and rope-makers, sail-makers, ship store-dealers, coopers, and the various other trades employed in promoting the vast human traffic now carried on to Australia.

Our present business is to illustrate an outline of the system adopted at Birkenhead for the comfort of the emigrants who may be cooped up in a ship for perhaps a three or four months' voyage. The plan may be divided into two branches—"Free Emigration," and "Government Emigration."

The former is altogether of a private character, but is under the surveillance of the Government officials; the latter we are now about to explain.

The Government in Australia has secured large funds arising from the sale of Crown lands, &c., a portion of which have been remitted to this country to persons appointed by the Crown, who are called "Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners," who have an office in Park-street, Westminster, where the whole business of emigration is carried on, and who have the management of the funds in this country to which we have referred.

The business of the Commissioners is to receive the applications of such parties as are desirous of going out under the protection of the Government, and chiefly at the expense of the colonies. They examine also into the character of the applicants, and decide upon the amount each shall contribute, which varies from £1 to £5, according to the occupation, age, and character of the applicant.

These commissioners also advertise for tenders for ships to take out the emigrants, and it is a matter of great responsibility to decide upon the most suitable. There are proper officers for examination, who survey the ships, and upon their report, the vessels are accepted or rejected by the commissioners as the officer recommends. Contracts or charters are then signed, and the ship proceeds with her outfit, shipping stores, and every necessary as provided for in the charterparty. We annex the dietary scale:—

The following is the scale for one adult. Women to receive the same as men; children between one and 14 to receive one-half. Infants under 1 year allowed one quart of water daily, but no rations. The same issues continue on the same days of the week as below:—

	(a) Bl. ent.	(b) Beef.	(c) Pork.	(d) Turkey.	(e) Flour.	(f) Oatmeal.	(g) Raisins.	(h) Curr.	(i) Tea.	(j) Potatoes.	(k) Rice.	(l) Preserved Peas.	(m) Sugar.	(n) Treacle.	(o) Butter.	(p) Water.
Sunday ..	oz. 8	oz. 8	oz. 8	oz. 8	oz. 8	oz. 8	oz. 8	oz. 8	oz. 8	oz. 8	oz. 8	oz. 8	oz. 8	oz. 8	oz. 8	oz. 8
Monday ..	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Tuesday ..	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Wednesday ..	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Thursday ..	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Friday ..	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Saturday ..	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Mixed Pickles ..	One Gill															
Mustard ..	Half an ounce															
Weekly ..																
Pepper ..																

(a) The bluet must not be below the second quality of that article.  
(b) These a tics are to be prime new Irish or American East India beef, and prime Irish red pork.  
(c) Not more than one-third of the supply to consist of soup and bouilli; the rest to be exclusively preserved meat.  
(d) From September to March inclusive, parties will have the option of taking a supply of fresh potatoes for the first month or six weeks, substituting one pound for the quarter of a pound of preserved potatoes.  
(Continued on page 520.)



ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY



## EMIGRATION DEPOT AT BIRKENHEAD.



DEPOT AT BIRKENHEAD, FOR THE RECEPTION OF GOVERNMENT EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA; WITH A VESSEL ALONGSIDE THE WHARF PREPARING FOR THE VOYAGE.

(Continued from page 518.)

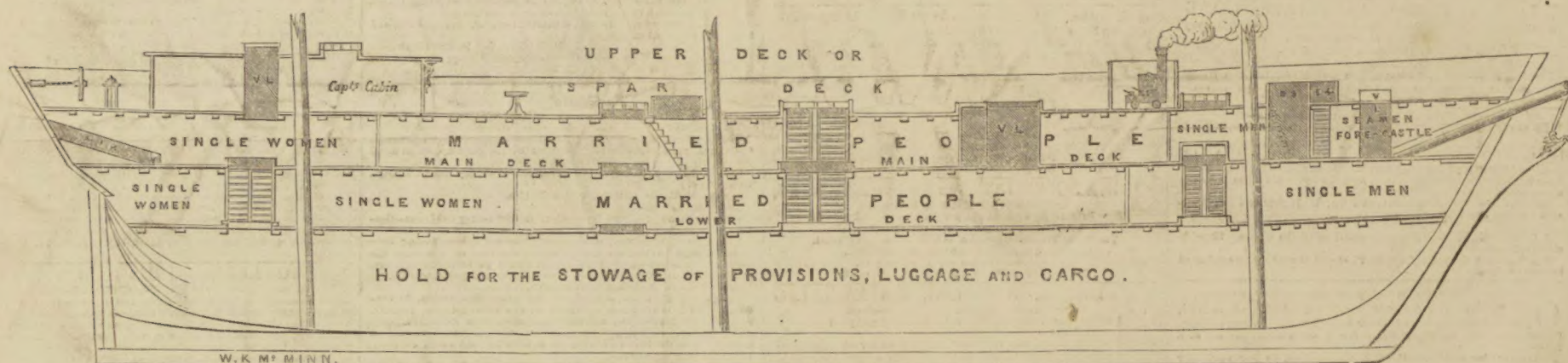
While in port, and for one or two days afterwards, if practicable, two-thirds of a pound of fresh meat, one pound and a half of soft bread, and one

pound of potatoes, per adult, are issued, with a suitable supply of vegetables, in lieu of salt and preserved meat, and of flour, suet, raisins, rice, and peas.

It is in the discretion of the surgeon superintendent to issue three times a

week, to children under seven, four ounces of rice or three ounces of sago, in lieu of salt meat.

The surgeon has liberty to draw an additional quart of water daily for the use of each person sick in the hospital.



SECTION OF THE EMIGRANT SHIP "BOURNEUF," OF LIVERPOOL, BURDEN 1495 TONS; SHOWING THE ARRANGEMENT FOR GOVERNMENT PASSENGERS TO AUSTRALIA.

The commissioners formerly despatched their emigrant ships from Deptford and Plymouth; but, latterly, private enterprise pointed out Birkenhead as a suitable place, and the commissioners now despatch three or four ships a month from that depot.

All parties are loud in praise of the arrangements for convenience of

the business and for the comfort of the emigrants at the Birkenhead depot; and our readers will best understand this by the accompanying Engravings.

First is the ship *Bourneuf*, of 1495 tons, taking on board her passengers alongside the quay; and an exterior view of the Depot.

Next is a section of the *Bourneuf*, showing her fittings up and ar-

rangements for meals, and sleeping berths, distinguishing single male from the females and the married couples.

Thirdly is the interior of the large and well-ventilated dining-hall, showing the emigrants at dinner. This room comfortably accommodates six hundred people, and they are divided into classes—English, Irish, and Scotch—each table being so marked.



GOVERNMENT EMIGRANTS' MESS-ROOM.